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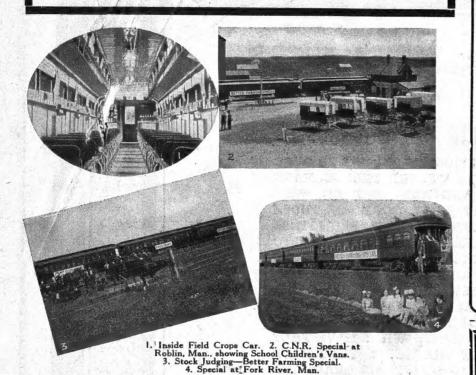
THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION AT OTTAWA IS OVER AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE HAVE DRAWN THEIR SALARIES AND ARE ON THEIR WAY HOME. WHAT HAVE THEY DONE TO EARN THOSE SALARIES? THEY HAVE GIVEN AID TO THE PROMOTERS OF THE C.N.R. AND G.T.P. RAILWAYS AMOUNTING TO 60,000,000, THEY HAVE GIVEN ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO THE STEEL INDUSTRY AND OTHER MANUFACTURES, THEY HAVE VOTED SEVERAL MILLIONS OF THE PEO, THEY HAVE SQUANDERED AND MISUSED THE PUBLIC FU. OR THE FARMERS OF THE WEST? THEY HAVE DONE F. TO ALLOW THEM TO SELL THEIR GRAIN AND REFUSED TO ALLOW THEM TO SELL THEIR GRAIN AND THE BEST A. RIMINATION IN FREIGHT RATES, AND UNFAIR DISC. THAY HAVE REFUSED TO STOP THE BEST A. RIMINATION IN FREIGHT RATES, AND UNFAIR DISC. THAY HAVE REFUSED TO STOP THEY HAVE NO. IN BRIEF, THEY HAVE GIVEN MORE TIVE CREDIT BILL. IN BRIEF, THEY HAVE GIVEN MORE PRIVILEGES TO THE ALREADY HEAVILY LADEN. IS BURDENS ON THOSE

JUNE 17, 1914

WINNIPEG

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PUBLISHED under the auspices and a placed as the Off the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and the United Carners of Alberta towan Grain Williams Canada, Australia by the Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Asstronized by the General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission to second class The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely award and controlly ized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one of the of polynear canada abstract in it. All opinions expressions as the canada a better country and to bring forward to day when Algari R Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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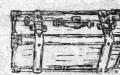
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ALFALFA QUESTIONS

A reader at Glensouris writes:—In recent numbers of The Guide there have been a number of articles dealing with the importance to the farmers of the West of going in more for the cultiva-tion of alfalfa with a view to the im-provement of the condition of the soil, These articles were able, important and instructive as far as they went. There is one point, however, which has been overlooked up to the present, namely, the possibility of getting home-grown seed and how to get it. I suppose there is no doubt that the seed of alfalfa fertilizes in this country. We are told that two or three crops may be cut in one season. Now, what I desire to know is, which of these cuttings would be the seed bearing crop and how should it be treated to get the best results in the matter of quality and quantity of seed? Does the threshing of alfalfa require special machinery to prepare the seed instructive as far as they went. There special machinery to prepare the seed for use? What quantity of seed should be sown to the acre, and how best to sow, with or without a nursing crop? The importance of introducing bacteria into the soil with the seed admits of no question, as alfalfa is, I suppose, as good as any other weed without bacteria while it is all important to the soil with it. I have been informed that alfalfa will not grow without bacteria. This I am disposed to doubt, as I have some that was sown some ten years ago
—a very small quantity of seed on a
large quantity of ground—and it is
there still, if anything somewhat more plentiful than when first sown and, too, the plants show a healthy and vigorous growth. Another question I should like to ask is, when do the nodules appear on the roots and when would they be found on them. I have an acre of alfal-fa sown and treated with Professor Bottomly's pure culture (Bactarine), and the the preparation worked according to direction satisfactorily, I have not been able to find any of the nodules on the roots, the this is the third year since planting and there has always here a healthy and this seven a vigor been a healthy, and, this season, a vigor-ous growth. I am writing this with a view to call attention to the necessity of getting home grown seed if alfalfa is to be generally introduced into the country and to become a success. but few of the farmers will care to lay out the price of a farm on the necessary seed, as it is at the present time being

By giving this a place in The Guide you will oblige the writer, as well as calling general attention to a question of supreme importance to the welfare of this country.

Answers

In answer to this correspondent it may be said that in his locality only one cutting is general each year, so that if the alfalfa is to be grown for seed only it will be allowed to fully mature seed before it is gut at all

seed before it is cut at all.

Treatment in harvesting is similar to that which is followed in handling any grass seed. Cut when mature, allow to thoroughly dry and then, if only a small area is being harvested, store in the barn so that it may be threshed at

Large quantities of alfalfa would be threshed by a machine similar to a clover huller, but in this country, where only a small amount will be raised, hand threshing by means of a fail will be found to be the best and cheapest method to adopt.

Quantity of seed sown to the acre varies from 11 to 18 pounds, depending upon the viability of the seed. If alfalfa is to be grown for seed purposes it is generally sown in rows so that it can be cultivated, and this method will only require from 3 to 6 pounds of seed per acre.

Sow without a nurse crop.

Alfalfa will grow in some soils without inoculation, due probably to the fact that the legume bacteria which alfalfa requires for its best development are already in the soil, but since there is no way of determining their presence other than by the resulting crop, it is best in every case to inoculate all the

It is difficult to say just exactly when the nodules appear on the roots, but they will undoubtedly be found on good healthy plants if these are removed very carefully from the ground, having some of the surrounding sell attached,

Continued on Page 22

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The Grain Growers' Buide

Minnipeg, Wednesday, June 17th, 1914

MR. DUNNING AND THE MANUFACTURERS

Chas. A. Dunning, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., is to be heartily congratulated on the outspoken and vigorous address which he delivered as a representative of the Western farmers, before the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at Montreal, last Wednesday. Everyone who knows Mr. Dunning expected that he would be frank and forcible in his presentation of the Western farmers' problems and their expectations were fully realized. Lack of space and the necessity for The Guide going to press some days before the date of publication, makes it impossible to print Mr. Dunning's address in full in this issue, but we hope to be able to do so later. From telegraphed reports we learn that the convention expressed its appreciation of Mr. Dunning's address by a standing vote, and we trust that the effect of the plain truths which they heard will be seen in the adoption of a more reasonable attitude on the part of the manufacturers and their organization towards the farmers than has usually been evidenced in the past. Mr. Dunning pointed out in the first place, that the increase in the cost of producing and transporting grain, coupled with a falling price, had, as shown by the report of the commission appointed by the Saskatchewan Government, made the occupation of grain farming insufficiently remunerative to be attractive. To go into mixed farming, on the other hand, required considerable capital, and it was found that when any large quantity of mixed farming products was produced the prices of those products went down to an unremunerative figure also. In addition, he pointed out, large tracts of land in the West were entirely unsuited to mixed farming, because of the lack of water. Touching on the credit problem, Mr. Dunning said that companies whose agents urged farmers to buy implements on credit when they could not afford to do so, must take some share in the responsibility for the consequences. Mr. Dunning well expressed the hope which is held by all true friends of the West, that the division of feeling which appears to be growing between the industrial East and the agricultural West may be bridged by mutual efforts to understand the other's position, and that a spirit of compromise may prevail.

With regard to the tariff, Mr. Dunning pointed out the burden which Protection laid upon the farmers and not only urged the manufactures to remember this when making their suggestions to the Dominion Government, but also warned them that the Western farmers were overwhelmingly for Free Trade, and that with their increasing representation they would soon be in a position of much greater power in Parliament. Whether or not there is any connection between the two incidents we cannot say, but it is significant that in considering the report of the legislation committee the convention discussed the necessity of more manufacturers going into Parliament. The suggestion, we read in the daily press, was received with approval and the retiring president of the C.M.A., C. B. Gordon, of Montreal, was invited by the delegates to himself enter politics. Mr. Gordon, however, stated that he would be too busy keeping the wolf from the door for some years to allow of this, and other manufacturers also declined to become members of Parliament on the same ground.

The manufacturers, however, need not worry about their representation in Parlia-

ment, either in the Commons or the Senate. Without going into exact figures, it is safe to say that in proportion to their numbers, the manufacturers have at least ten times as many representatives in the two houses the farmers, the only class that can rival the manufacturers in getting into public office being the lawyers. manufacturers' best representatives in Parliament, however, are not members of their own calling, but the lawyers, and doctors, and, in many cases, the farmers who are their mouthpieces and who do their work much better than they can do it themselves. When a well-known manufacturer makes a speech in defence of the Protective Tariff he usually displays a very one-sided and prejudiced attitude of mind and does his own cause more harm than good, but when a misguided and misinformed, the wellintentioned, farmer member orates on the beauties of the National Policy a great many people are influenced and misled.

POLITICIANS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Mark Twain, who on occasion knew how to make humor a vehicle for wisdom, tells a story in one of his books about being in Paris during one of the unsettled times when the political condition of France hung in the balance. He saw a man haranguing a great crowd on one of the public squares, and after the man had ended his speech and the crowd had broken up into groups eagerly discussing it, Mark Twain says that he had some conversation with the orator, who suddenly broke off, however, when he saw that the whole crowd he had been addressing had begun to march away in a solid body down one of the boulevards. "You will pardon me," he said to Mark Twain, preparing to run after the crowd, "but I must hasten, as I am their leader."

There is in this story a great underlying truth in regard to political leadership, as it is in many cases actually practised. A political leader, so called, most often does not lead his party at all; he carefully studies the direction in which it is moving, and then hastens across lots so as to put himself at the head of the procession. The real sources of progress are seldom the men who hold the positions of leaders of political parties; the real sources of progress are most often men who are denounced as agitators, who are actually in advance and who have real insight and do real thinking about existing conditions and the problems of how to better them, being prompted by sincere and earnest zeal for progress and betterment. It has ever been so thruout all history.

The men denounced as agitators are the leaven whose workings leaven the whole lump and produce such an effect upon the general mind that the nominal political leaders, who are keenly observant and astute in sensing such things, recognize that the time has come to take account of the change thus being wrought in men's minds. The political leaders, who are either standpatters by nature, or, if they were originally progressive, have been transformed into stand-patters by their political careers, then take counsel with the powers whose interests are bound up in preserving the established state of affairs, and figure out how little in the way of progressive action will quiet down for the present the growing demand of the people for progress.

Such, speaking generally, is the regular course of politics and political leadership, so called. As a case in point, take the matter of the investigation by the Dominion Railway Commission into the question of the

injustice of the whole scale of western railway rates. That is a matter which neither political party can claim justly any credit whatever for bringing to the front. It was brought to the front by "agitators," and the talk about the injustice of western rates was duly and regularly denounced by the standpat politicians and organs in the East as being Western demagoguery. But the agitation persisted, and as it was an agitation founded in justice and the "agitators" had the manifest and unanswerable facts and figures on their side, the result was a growing volume of indignation in the West and a growing Western demand that the injustice be remedied. This working of the public mind of the West produced in time its result upon the politicians; and the outcome illustrates with striking aptness the truth of what is said above as to the established practice with politicians to see to it, when they are forced to take progressive action, that the actual measure of real progress shall be by no means a full measure.

In justice to the politicians it must be said that, as men who practice politics as a practical business, they pay just as much attention to public opinion as they find necessary. That they do not pay more is not their fault, but the fault of the public. In this connection the political developments in connection with the question of free wheat afford much matter for thought. The only remedy against disregard of public opinion by politicians is in the hands of the people themselves. It is a truism, of course, that a people get as good government as they deserve; but it is a truism which is the fundamental fact in regard to democracy.

SMALL MANUFACTURERS SACRIFICED

Despite the appeals of the independent nail manufacturers thruout Canada to leave wire rods (their raw material) on the free list, where it has been for many years, Finance Minister White turned them a deaf ear and at the special request of the Steel Company of Canada and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, he placed a protective duty upon these articles. These two great steel corporations were organized chiefly for the benefit of a handful of American and Canadian promoters and stock jobbers, the idea of developing a home industry being a secondary consideration. For the past twenty years these steel industries have been protected by a high tariff upon their products and also have been given cash bounties from the public treasury to the extent of \$17,000,-000, which was more than enough to pay the entire wage bill of their establishments. It is estimated that their bounties, together with tariff protection they have received, has enabled them to take from the people of Canada no less than \$40,000,000 and the most of it went to these two corporations. They have been allowed to water their stock without limit, and there has been little attempt to develop efficiency of management and low cost of production. In the face of this miserable system these two corporations have been prospering according to the evidence of Finance Minister White, yet he had deliberately placed a duty on wire rods to enable them to make greater profits upon their watered stock. In his budget speech Mr. White declared that the steel corporations had promised that they would not injure the nail manufacturers by charging them a higher price for their wire rods. It seems rather humorous to give the steel corporations tariff protection for the express purpose of enabling them to charge higher

prices for their products and then exact from them a promise that they will not take advantage of their protection. It would seem, judging by the experience of other protected manufacturers, that it would be about as effective as ordering a fish not to swim and a bird not to fly. If the nail manufacturers are not plundered by the steel corporations and practically forced out of business it will be a most remarkable revelation. But the finance minister has always listened to the corporations, and when there is a choice between two corporations the largest one gets the benefit.

MILLIONAIRES MAKE SLUMS

Many readers of The Guide were doubtless greatly shocked when they read the article on "Actual Conditions in Winnipeg," which appeared in this journal on May 13. It must not be supposed, however, that conditions in Winnipeg, bad as they are, are worse than those in other Canadian cities. Winnipeg, as a matter of fact, has felt the effects of the bursting of the speculative boom less than many other cities. The conditions which existed in Winnipeg last winter during "hard times" would probably be considered quite a normal state of affairs in such a city as Toronto. Dr. Charles A. Hodgetts, in a recent address on the housing problem, said:

Passing now to the housing conditions in Canadian cities. We have but to refer to the two latest reports issued, viz., those of the M.H.O. of Toronto and Hamilton. In the former city a partial census was made of the housing conditions in 1911, and from Dr. Hasting's report we quote as follows: "The investigations have fully demonstrated that we are confronted with the problem of a great city. There are few conditions found in the slums of European cities, or in the greater American cities that have not been revealed in Toronto, the difference being only one of degree, and the conditions of the lesser degree today will, if not corrected, become those of the greater degree tomorrow.

"In fact conditions have been revealed quite as bad in character as any in either European or American cities, but fortunately these are true far limited in extent."

The report goes on to show what some of these concitions were, viz., rear houses, dark rooms, tenement houses unfit for habitation, inadequate water supply, unpaved and filthy yards and lanes, sanitary conveniences, so-called, which because of their position or condition, or for various other reasons, have become a public nuisance, a menace to public health, a danger to public morals and, in fact, an offence against public decency. And all this in the city which prides itself as the Queen City of the Lakes. Does not the report read as if written of some of the older and more densely populated of the cities of Europe?

Some Canadian Conditions

The report shows a most disgusting and disgraceful state of affairs, but I am afraid all the tale has not been told, for upon analysis I find that all the figures and the facts of the enquiry are not published; for after dealing with the density of population in Districts 1, 2 and 3 only, it states that conditions closely resemble the above in districts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, while in district 8 we found conditions almost imperative to deal with at once unless slums are to be perpetuated. It is to be inferred from this that while what appears in the report is bad, yet the tale has not half been told, indeed the housing conditions in Toronto are either indescribable or are too bad for publication.

But what of the tenements? Ninety-two in the districts reported upon, these do not include what we are pleased to term apartment houses, of which it is safe to say there are several hundred and they will soon become a public nuisance, a menace to the health of the occupants a hindrance to further improvement of the particular section of the city in which they stand, and of profit only to the owners. Then as evidence of this overcrowding and damnable tenement condition, the report states that 447 were found living in basements, 22 in cellars and 48 houses had dark rooms, while every twelfth house was found unfit for habitation, and thus 2,133 people really had no homes to live in, while in addition to this 198 families, representing 472 persons, live in one

All the people of Toronto, of course, do not live in slums. Thanks to the Protective Tariff and other special privileges a considerable number of Toronto's citizens have become millionaires and are living in mansions.

Some of these millionaires probably are not aware of it or they wouldn't enjoy their wealth so complacently, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that a great many of the poor of Toronto are living in slums for the same reasons that a comparatively few are living in mansions. High prices of manufactured articles and low wages to factory employees, for instance, mean large profits for manufacturers and poverty for the workers; the coup of a group of financiers on the stock exchange may mean millions for those on the inside, but it all has to come out of the public either in direct losses or an increase in the cost of living; the wealth of many government contractors has been made at the expense of increased taxes upon the people. The increase in the value of land means riches for the landlord and real estate speculator and makes rents so high that workingmen cannot secure decent homes. That thousands should be doomed to poverty in order that one may be extravagantly rich is a reproach to modern civilization. The signs of the times, however, indicate that the people are awakening to the fact that it is Special Privilege in its various forms that is ever widening the gulf between rich and poor, the exploiter and the exploited, and the present industrial unrest thruout the world presages the early assertion by the common people of their right to economic and political freedom.

A DANGEROUS FAD

"The Referendum a Dangerous Fad" is the heading of an article from the Ottawa Free Press (Liberal), which we find quoted with great approval by the Winnipeg Telegram (Conservative). The political color of the two papers is interesting because it illustrates the fact to which The Guide has more than once called attention, that neither Direct Legislation nor opposition to that reform is essentially a principle of Liberalism or Conservatism. In Ottawa the leading Conservative paper is for Direct Legislation and the leading Liberal paper is against it. In Winnipeg the Conservative daily paper is against Direct Legislation and the Liberal and Independent papers are for it, while in Saskatchewan and Alberta papers on both sides of politics favor the reform, altho so far neither Province has secured bona fide Direct Legislation from the Legislature. The fact is that the division between the supporters and opponents of Direct Legislation is much more radical and fundamental than that which separates Liberals and Conservatives. In the last analysis, and assuming that people obtain some knowledge of a question before taking sides, those who believe in self government and democracy are found on the side of Direct Legislation, and those who believe in the common people being ruled by "their superiors" are opposed to Direct Legislation.

The article referred to consists chiefly of extracts from a series of letters printed in the London Times in which a Professor Pollard is said to put his finger on the weaknesses of the Referendum. It says:

He points out:-

- (1) That the referendum will not dispose of questions once for all.
- (2) That a referendum cannot be granted in one case, and refused in another, and
- (3) That the referendum must be followed by the introduction of the initiative.

These do not appeal to us as very strong objections; on the contrary, we regard them as reasons in support of the reform. Why should a question be settled once for all? Are the decisions of the Legislature or the people of today to be binding upon the people of all future generations? Are the laws of Canada to be as the laws of the Medes and Persians which could not be altered? Because our Legislatures have refused to give women the vote and the Dominion Government upholds Protection, is that

any reason why the believers in Woman Suffrage and Free Trade should not continue their agitation and education until, when they have the majority of the people on their side, they secure their object? Neither is it desirable that the referendum should be granted in one case and refused in another. Under Direct Legislation the referendum would be evoked whenever a considerable section of the people objected to a measure passed by the Legislature. It would be obviously unjust that the Legislature should say, "You may decide whether or not we shall give a million dollars to the university, but we will give ten millions to these railroads whether you like it or not." We do not see any objection either to the fact stated by Professor Pollard, that the referendum must be followed by the adoption of the initiative. We do not see why, if the majority of the people desire that a certain law should be passed, their will should not be allowed to prevail even tho the Premier himself is opposed to it.

Professor Pollard's fear, as shown by further extracts from his articles, is that the working classes of England if they got Direct Legislation would use it to stop the rich from exploiting the poor. He says:

"Legislation in the future will be mainly social. The minimum wage is close upon us. Does any sane person believe that the principle of a minimum wage, and a high minimum wage, would not be adopted by a vast majority of the voters? Suggest a minimum wage of 30s. a week, and put it to a referendum, and we shall see what we shall see.

"Supposing it were proposed that all old age pensions should begin at sixty, and that they should be 10s. a week, and suppose this were put to a referendum, who can doubt the issue?"

And again:

"How, may I ask, would our latter-day advocates of the referendum regard the prospect of plebiscites on proposals to place the entire expense of maintaining the roads on the owners of motors, the total cost of insurance on the employers, the whole burden of taxation on incomes of over £1,000?"

We do not know whether the reforms suggested by Professor Pollard would be among those which would be passed by the British people if they had full control over Parliament thru the Initiative and Referendum, but they do not seem to us to be one hundredth part as bad as some of the laws which have been placed upon the statute books of England by the so-called upper classes, and which condemn millions of the people to the hardest possible toil and keep them upon the brink of starvation in order that others who render absolutely no service to the community may be able to indulge in every imaginable luxury. Those who object to the rule of the majority are against Direct Legislation; those who believe that the poor have equal rights with the rich, and the worker with the shirker, are usually found on the side of that reform.

The Senate is to be congratulated on its action in killing the bill passed by the House of Commons to expend \$1,200,000 of public money to re-imburse depositors in the defunct Farmers' Bank. To have passed this bill would have been to create a most expensive precedent quite unjustifiable on business grounds. Undoubtedly its passage would have caused the people who have lost money in previous bank failures to claim re-imbursement, in fact one such claim was being organized when the Senate killed the bill. The purpose of the Government in endeavoring to pass the measure was to carry out the promise of the Ontario Conservatives, who, at the last election, offered compensation from the public treasury in return for votes. When political candidates offer bribes they might at least pay them out of their own pockets.

For the Sake of Argument

By THEODORE ROBERTS

Andrew Norman, the on the westward side of fifty, was a bachelor—a fact in itself enough to make a marked man of him from Bald Skipper Tickle to Comeby-Chance. In addition to this questionable distinction, he persistently preached the creed of "every man for himself." Thus he acquired a reputation for selfishness; for along that coast, where folk set great store by argument and lengthy talk, a man is known by his words rather than his deeds deeds.

When Molly Devine told how Andy had given two plugs of tobacco to her old father, and hinted her belief that the misanthrope was less hard than he pretended, he explained the matter so that his questionable reputation did not

"They two plugs was fair rotten wid mold," he said.

Of a winter night, Andy would often invite half a dozen men and women and they could bring their babies along with them—to his cabin, to sit by his fire, drink his tea, and listen to his

fire, drink his tea, and listen to his arguments against generosity.

"Look at me," he would say. "I be's fat as a swile, from never missin' a hearty mug-up from one end o' the year to t'other. Can ye tell me the reason? I'll tell it myself. I be's a single man, wid just myself to work for an' feed. There don't be another house in Little Harbor what don't feel the pinch o' hunger some time between pinch o' hunger some time between fishin' an' fishin'. Fill yer mug, Peter Walsh—the stuff'll spile if ye

don't drink it up. Every man for hisself, say I. If every man on the coast cares for hisself, who'll suffer? The women an' the childer, ye say, Dave Corney? It don't be no country for women an' childer, anyhow. If ye don't be able to live without marryin', able to live without marrym', then leave the coast. Have some more o' that desperate 'lassy-cake, Mrs. Walsh. Don't be afeard to eat it. I made it out o' spiled flour, so it didn't cost me much. If I'd be a rich man, now, I'd do better nor marry. I'd live on Little Gull Rock, I would, an'eat figgy-duff every day, an' Eittle Gull Rock, I would, an' eat figgy-duff every day, an' hen's eggs, an' potatoes freighted clear 'round from St. John's. Aye, an cabbage an' corned beef—an' I'd take in two noospapers, an' smoke Sailor's Sweetheart 'baccy instead o' Fisherman's Luck. There'd be one contented man on the coast, anyhow!''

By years of such talk Andrew Norman became famed as the most selfsh.

man became famed as the most selfishminded lad north of St. John's. And so it chanced that Mr. Alfred Ray-mond, a gentleman from New York, who was fishing for sea-trout at Bald Skipper Tickle, heard some of Andy's view of life, second-hand, and immediately set out for Little Harbor to investigate the author of them. Mr. Raymond had plenty of time to spend on sudden whims, and was himself a bachelor. He, too, was selfish; but, unlike Andy, he did his best to conceal the fact from his friends and the world. He also considered himself a very keen student of

Raymond found the selfish man of Little Harbor drying fish on the rocks before his hut, and the two were soon in conversation. What seemed to the

tion is so poor a thing as that-enough food, and no work, and a life of useless solitude on that desolate rock?" he

day; an' two noospapers from St.
Johns. If I'd be a rich man, now, I'd
ax for no better life nor that.''

"It would be an utterly useless exist-

ence,12 said Raymond.

human nature.

New Yorker to be the strangest of all Andy's views was his idea of a contented life. "Do you mean to say that your ambi-

asked severely. "Aye, sir, that be's what I mean," replied Andy. "No more fishin"; figgy-duff an' all ruanner o' rich food every

"Every man for hisself—that be's my motto," asserted Andy. "You are an extraordinary individ-

"You are an extraordinary individ-ual," replied the gentleman from "up-along."

"Ye may lay whatever names ye like onto me," returned Andy; "but I holds to my argument."

"What's your idea of the yearly in-come of a rich man?" asked Raymond,

firm in the clutches of his new whim.

"There be's rich an' desperate rich men," said Andy. "Now, sir, I be's o' the opinion as how, in some parts o' the world, there be's men wid as much as six hunder' dollars every year o' their lives, widout ever hittin' a clip to earn it. But for myself, I'd think a lad who has a dollar a day, widout fishin' for it, be's rich enough for anything.'

"Your ideas are not extravagant," said Raymond. "How much do you usually make at the fishing?"

"In a good seeson L's made as high

"In a good season I's made as high as two hunder' an' eighty dollars; but one year I didn't make more nor fifty, an' lost my skiff atop o' that," replied

Andy.
"Why, that must mean starvation!"
"I be's alive yet, sir."
Now, the "But you must be lazy! Now, the men with families—surely they do better than that?" queried the stranger.

"Nay, sir, I be's the smartest fisherman in the harbor," replied Andy.

Raymond got Andy to pull him out to Little Gull Rock, which lay about half a mile off the harbor. Its bleak-

fishing, or fail in any way in my principles of life as stated to Alfred Raymond, of New York, I shall willingly relinquish all claim to such balance of the four hundred dollars supplied me by the resid Alfred Raymond as may be a four hundred dollars supplied me by the said Alfred Raymond as may be on hand at that time. 'Every man for himself' is my motto. My idea of a happy life is to live alone on Little Gull Rock, with plenty to eat and nothing to do. Let my neighbors look out for themselves."

Paymond road it along than Andy

Raymond read it aloud; then Andy

spelled it over to himself.

"D'ye mean it?" he asked.

"Certainly," said the whimsical sportsman. "Put your name to the paper, and give me your word that you will heavetly observe the conditions.

will honestly observe the conditions, and the money shall be yours inside of two weeks," replied the other.

So Andy, without more ado, laboriously wrote his name at the bottom of the agreement.

When the money arrived in cash, Andrew Norman was unable to keep to himself the story of his queer agree-ment. Some of his acquaintances positively refused to believe a word of it— until they saw the parcel of bank notes. Then, of course, they could not deny that there seemed to be something in it.

Andy ordered all manner of provisions from St. John's, and built himself a small, snug cabin on Little Gull Rock. Then, as far as appearances went, he

be's almighty hard to see the childer starve, b'y!''

Andy nodded reflectively. Then he lit the fire, put on the teakettle, and dressed himself. He put poor Corney into his own bed, and fed him with hot salt pork and tea well sweetened with

"'Now, lad, ye lay quiet till I gets back," he said. "L be's a goin" round to Rocky Cove wid this little bag o' grub, an' to tell Mary ye'll be home to-morry—that ye had a bit o' an accident. I'll trust ye to lay quiet, b'y. In the mornin' I'll give ye some money."

"Sure, now, be ye tellin" me the truth?" whispered Corney.

"Did I ever tell ye a lie?" asked

"Aye, lad, ye've telled a thousand lies—a tellin" us about your bitter, hard heart," replied the other.

When Andy got back to Little Gull Rock, two hours after sunrise, he found Corney Sandy's still as eep. Before waking his uninvited guest, or even re-lighting the fire for breakfast, he sat down and wrote the following letter:

"Dear Mr. Raymond,—i has broke my agreement and so gives up the money. A friend, Corney Sandys of Rocky Cove, be now visiting me. The money be mine no longer, and so i gives part of it to Corney, him having a wife and six little

ones and no fish or money, and the rest is gives to old Bill Pently, who is sick, and some more starving people. i think you will be glad the money will be so useful to prove recole. useful to poor people.

"Your obegent sarvant,

"ANDREW NORMAN, "of Little Harbor."

When the folk of Little Harbor and Rocky Cove ex-pressed their opinion of Andy's actions with the firing of sealing guns and the blow-ing of horns, he seemed con-fused for a moment. Then, for the sake of the old argument, he roared:

"The rich food give me cramps! D'ye think I'd kill myself wid cramps just to please a gentleman from up-along?"

But the people knew Andy by that time, and the tumult of wind and powder was redoubled.

THE ULSTER PROBLEM

"If the very men who are now trying to persuade Irish-American voters that to persuade Irish-American voters that Ireland has been impoverished by 'British free trade' were privately asked the cause of the greater prosperity of Ulster over other parts of Ireland, they would probably give the answer made familiar by religious bigotry that Illster is enterprising and process. —that Ulster is enterprising and prosperous because it is Protestant, while the rest of Ireland is sluggish and poor because it is Catholic. But the true reason is plain. It is, that the land tenure in Ulster has been such that a larger portion of the wealth produced has been left there than in other parts of Ireland, and that the mass of the people have not been so remorselessly hunted and oppressed. In Presbyterian Skye the same general poverty, the same primitive conditions of industry exist as in Catholic Connemara, and its cause is to be seen in the same rapacious system of landlordism which has carried off the fruits of industry, and prevented the accumulation of capital. To attribute the backwardness of industry among a people who are steadily stripped of all they can produce above a bare living, to the want of a protec-tive tariff or religious opinions is like attributing the sinking of a scuttled ship to the loss of her figurehead or the color of her paint."—Henry George: Protection or Free Trade; chapter II.



A Home Beautified by Trees. Residence of Allen Reid, Brandon, Man.

ness struck a chill right thru him, and he turned to the native with increased wonder.

"If you really mean it," he said, "you are a very remarkable man! I should like to try you for a year. I'm a student of human nature, and I've often spent more than three hundred and fifty dollars on less important experiments. If you stand the test, man—if you prove your words—I'll be famous as the discoverer of the most unemotional, cold-hearted human being in the world!"

What d'ye mean, sir?'' asked Andy. "I mean that I'l pay you three hundred and fifty dollars—no, I'll make it four hundred—if you will live for a year on that rock, alone, with never more than an hour or two ashore at the one time, and no sort of work except your cooking and pottering about the cabin. I'll send the cash around from St. John's next week, on my way

Andy puffed at his pipe in silence, while Raymond drew a note book and fountain pen from his pocket and wrote out the following agreement:

"I, Andrew Norman, of Little Harbor, do hereby agree to live alone on Little Gull Rock, for the space of one year, beginning within a month from this date, to prove certain sentiments which I have expressed regarding my ideas of a life of contentment. Should I, at any time within the year, leave the said Little Gull Rock for a longer period than two hours, or entertain any companions on the rock, or work at the

lived a life of selfish contentment for close upon three weeks. In reality, those three weeks held but little of enjoyment for the hermit. He had too much time for reflection. Argument was all very well—but reflection, he found, was a very different matter. He could not keep from thinking of the scanty fare in some of the cabins in the harbor, and from wondering what his old neighbors were saying about his old neighbors were saying about him. It may be amusing to say hard things of yourself; but it is quite another matter to suspect people of saying

them without any urging on your part.

Just how long Andy's reflections would have allowed him to remain on the rock, if he had not been otherwise disturbed, I cannot say. He was awak-ened, one night, by the feel of a hand under his pillow, where he kept the three hundred dollars which remained of his money. Reaching up in the dark, he caught a man by the throat; and after a minute's struggle he lit a match and found that the housebreaker was Corney Sandys' of Rocky Cove. Corney was neither large nor strong. Also, he was considerably shaken and bruised. He burst into tears when Andy put the match to the wick of a candle

"For the love o' mercy, ye'll not be sendin' me to jail?" he wailed.
"What be'd ye lookin' for?" asked

"Money," replied Corney, between sobs. "I be clear mad for want o" money, wid winter a comin' on, an' no warm clothin' for Mary an' the young uns an' no luck at all wid the fish. It

Conducted by Prancis Marion Beynon

"COLORADO" A CAUSE FOR SMILES

You will notice in this issue a letter of round in gentleman opposed to requal buffrage who tells us to look at the phoundle massacre of the striking miners and their wives and children in Color-ado, ho suffrage state, and smile a while. Let me assure our friend that we suf-

stragists have looked at Colorado, and bws trave smiled smiled broadly: and of This is the story of the Colorado tra-gedy: dThe miners who went on strike were in the employ of a goal company which is controlled by the Standard Oil Co. They made several demands, among which was the right to have an outsider, a disinterested party and not a company employee to weigh the coal the men sent up; to be allowed to buy their supplies elsewhere than from the company's stores and they demanded that the mines be unionized. Mr. Rockefeller, talking in a lordly fushion about human liberty, refused to have the mine human liberty, refused to have the mine unionized, and when, active hostilities having broken out between the miners and their employers, he was urged to consent to arbitration, he sat back luxuriously in his cushioued chair and declared there was nothing to arbitrate. It short, he had determined that it must be settled his way, and was constituted that it has be settled his way, and was constituted. vificed that he had money enough to crush the opposition out of the miners. At this stage of the game the state At this stage of the game the state troops were ordered to the district to keep peace, but what was the horror of the miners to see among these troops the mine guards who had been in the employ of the company. There followed a horrible twelve-hour warfare between the miners and the state troops, in which the tents of the strikers were set are and many men, women and chil-

which the tents of the strates were set on fire and many men, women and children killed. Subsequent investigations by able economists have placed the blame for this tragedy at the door of the state troops, who were strongly in

the state troops, who were strongly in sympathy with the company if not actually paid by it to suppress the opposition of the miners.

Are the women of Colorado to blame because the Standard Cil trust operates in their state in common with all the other states in the Union. Obviously they are not. But now listen to what the Colorado women did about this massacre of strikers. The Women's Peace Association sent out the following call for help: for help:

Womens of Colorado: 11 and their wounded children, for the sake of byour wisters whose humble homes have been muthlessly destroyed, for the sake of the carnest men who are being wounded and killed every hour because they tried to better their conditions of life, we summed you to

Saturday morning, and sai basis of the saturday morning, and said basis of the same of the woman soud of Colorado we will demand that sanother indebuse holocaust be prevented by the intervention of federal troops, we will demande the establishment of law, and we will take steps to initiate the repeal Mother Jenesulwas limprisoned shame lessly. It Your help is needed?

And the women camegold and woung. shornly-handed sisters of toil and smart professional and business women they emarched in a body to bwait bupon Govdraor Ammons a thousand women votpersoand they demanded an audience A sinally committee of women was appointedeto make the demand of the governor and the first woman nominated to the equinittee was a carpenter's wife, with ther baby in her hams; and later Golforado's one woman senator, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, was named:

ni The governor refused, said he was bileystelds thems to comea back dater, othats be giord never be disturbed with impunity at that sparticular licurs but ethe swemen iquietly isettled idown v to ispend the day there if need be, and fincally the governor refuetantly consented :to see them. They demanded that he wire to President Wilson for federal troops to keep the peace in the strike district. It wasn't a pleasant demand, for in complying with it the governor would have to acknowledge that he was beaten and couldn't manage his own state. He hedged and squirmed and said that perhaps file troops would not be granted. The women sweetly informed him that a number of them would wait there while he wired to Washington to find out. It was not until late in the afternoon that the answer came, but one hundred and fifty women had remained to hear it. President Wilson had promised the troops, so they demanded that he be asked to send them at once, and they waited there, hour after hour, while all the tedious red tape of such a proceeding had been gone thru and the request had actually been dispatched. Then, very tired and very hungry, for most of them had not gone out to lunch but had eaten fruit and cakes brought in to them, they departed for home well content with the day's work they had done in they departed for home well content with the day's work they had done in the interests of some of the state's poorest children. Peace followed immediately upon the arrival of the red-

could not

down the necessity for the present revolution of buildts present of the Now, my friend, do you see why, we suffragists smiled when we looked at Colorado?

o may lay whatever MOOSOMIN SUFFRACE SOCIETY

Dear Miss Beynon: I have half so nany enquiries re our Political Equality Dear Miss Beynon:—I have had so many enquiries re our Political Equality League in Moosomin I find it impossible to reply to all, so I thought it better to give our course of procedure and have it printed in The Guide, so that all who are in favor of woman suffrage can organize and get to work as soon as possible. There is a great need for clucation along this line, as we discovered when we canvassed our town for woman suffrage last year, and if our Political Equality League does nothing more than wake the people up and get them reading and thinking for themselves they will do a grand work for our country. We hope to teach our boys and girls to place honor first, so that they cannot be bought or sold at any price to vote for anything but what is for the uplift of humanity.

First, then, I would say get a good

r than that?" queried the stranger.

But you must be lazy! Now, the

her influence on the right side. As we cannot carry on any good work without some fulls, we are going to hold a social June 20, and we expect our work to go forward with leaps and bounds!

1 I would suggest in country places that the people could hold picnics. I have tried to be brief but this epistle seems lengthy after all yours for the uplift of the nation,

Karriw and length, visiting than his deeds. When Molly Daving told how Andy

SMILE AWHILE neving ban

de Dest Miss Beynon! Why don't you vote seeking women learn to smile awhile? To read the Country Home makers page in The Guide these days one is bound to get the impression that this world is populated entirely by hedevils and lady-martyrs and I might add that the men who are not devils are flends. Take another look around and I think you will find things are not so bad, in fact might be a tot worse. A little close inspection and you will find even in this he fiend infested sphere some few things to cause even a down-trodden long-suffering suffragette to smile and be glad she is alive. After centuries of law-making it is yet to be proven that men's and women's souls can be whitewashed and be made clean by law. I am sure you will admit that we can take a leaf out of the book of plans by which the insurance com-planes run their affairs and use it to advantage in making our laws and in governing our country. Their basis is the law of averages, and as it is impossible for the human race to make things just right in this world it seems to me that should be the only safe basis from which the race can work its affairs out. To change our present system to please a handful of discontented women would be working from the basis of the excep-tion instead of the average. I know if I ran my farm that way those excep-tions would soon run me up the flue: According to some writers in your

According to some writers in your page, marriage to woman means chains, slavery, martyrdom, etc. That is all rot, marriage must be a folly good rig and men not such bad chaps after all as by far the most of the women get married and are likely to continue to do so if the vote never comes. It is fact that in the average case married people are fairly happy and contented, they agree fairly well and the deal is a successful one for them; altho the ideal is a fact you can't get away from that the great majority of women are indifferent and do not desire the vote. It is ent and do not desire the vote. It is only the lopsided minded exception. Look at the state of affairs in Colorado: Martial law civil war, murder and robbery, the state unable to control its own affairs. Women have voted for years out there. Compare those conditions with conditions in our Canadian west where women do not vote! Canadian with confirmal and the suffrence of the back dian suffragist, smile awhile of the back third history and you will find that man has in the average case striven, fought and died to secure the good things this world has to offer, so that he could share with some woman or women back in the shack, castle or mansion a home. and in the average case the flet them page week after week, that only women are oppressed by the laws of this world is very very wrong. Laws, natural and those made by the human race, oppress men as well as women, and men are striving mightily today to remedy these evils. "His success depends upon his fitness to do battle with these evils, and his fitness depends upon women keeping the home in a state free from care, where man can rest from the fatigues of the fight, and where new ideals can be conceived worthy to strive for and continue fighting for

Let's remember the mad women in England and also not forget Colorado, and smile awhile, oh suffragettes smile awhile: Yours of ally, and bloom it?

"Nay, sir, I be's the summed fisher. That there seemed to be something on in the har agent of the seemed to be something. Times to the hard agent of the har something in

taymond got Abety to pull lits out sions from St. John's, and built himse Little thall Root gniqos season, book nighting annowa. XAn on Little (tall Roo

Pan cust on unsettled times, O Lord. It is a turbulent era. Old molds and formulas are exploding. New thought-patterns are a-making.

Forces are exploiting. The unrest among womankind is one such force. There is a ferment among daughters, wives, and mothers. They are in an interrogating mood, are asking strange questions, of themselves and of the

interrogating mood, are asking strange questions, or themselves and or the world. They are pondering and groping.

Another is the uprising of the workers. Labor is coming to self-consciousness. The toiling crowd, that have sat dumb and sightless for long, are at stir. They are emitting sounds that, in something, resemble speech. And their eyes, blinking open to the light, are peering in this direction and in that. It is an age of newness. For good or for ill, an epoch era is upon us. The times past have rounded to completion. A new world is struggling to be been to be born.

I don't know the meaning of it all. We who are in the midmost of it are too close to get perspective. Therefore, assist me, Lord, up to your level, to the end that I may behold these our present times from your altitude, O Ancient of Days, serene in the .igh places and Whose are the everlasting

Keep me in step with you. It is possible that these upheavings in humankind are your doings—that you are signaling for society to break camp and push on to new frontiers. If so, illuminate my mind, and make me teachable—lest I be found a laggard, with you far on before. In any case, grant, O God of Onwardness, that the changes in herring affairs may be made as in your presence and under your superintendent. Then they will be changes for the better; will get us forward and not backward.

the beginning of the best of the country of the wide us therefore, Lord of the cloud and the fire? Without you these would be full of peril. But with your comfortable presence, the widerness way has no terrors, and we shall advance into the tomorrow unafraid. Amen.

for keep from canning of eral troops and the withdrawals of the

state forces: The women of Denver, in taking this quiet, determined stands on the principle that blood must not be shed over in-distrist disputes have stirred up the enewspaperse of the swholewcountry to comment. One paper said, '5 The women of Deirver have proven that, they not only know what ought to be done but bthey sknowshowdtoydo, sitgis Whilebmen federal rights the only thing that mattered to the women was that the bloodshed; should be stopped and they saw dillatuit was done of

The Denver Express in large head-Wines saidyo (OThanks Gods the women roft Golorado are alive to their wonderful privilege of restoring human rights and justice to their throng of glory windthis dereed-

"Over 1,000 of them bless their tender, motherly, wifely, maidenly Whearts—sounded the battle cry of the new

revolution in Colorado when they rose en masse in the house chamber and sang MAmerica, "6 Their revolution is to be a Christian

bnessa revolution of ballets to put

speaker who lis thoroughly wersed on woman suffrage vifrayous can, wilf inot, one half-dozen women who are thoroughly in earnest can organize and do a great work. olf you can get the men to join, so

much the petters [1] that men I to Lin February last we were most forstunate in securing the able services of rourowal MissiF. M. Beynon, when returning from the Women's Convention, woAfter las short discussion on the legal

status of our women it was decided to organizeda Political Equality League in Moosomin. Miss Beynon had a copy of the constitution of the Political Equality League of Winnipeg and, by request, assisted in organizing

We elected manushonorary president; president, vice president and secretary-treasurer and then adjourned for that daylo As week later we called another meeting and completed our work. That is we appointed ment wiship, literature and other committees. We placed our membership feet at 50c pers year and estarted with 21 members

Mrs. McClung came to our town about a month after we organized and gave outr League a good forward push. She is

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e Kulla Gibana a

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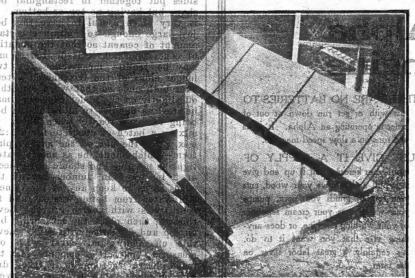
Red Research Coffee

ideal mixture will be one. the Farm oncrete on

mode Apractical article dealing with a very valuable asset which may be acquired on any farm

on If the question were raised as to which building material approached more nearly than any other to the ideal, there is no doubt as to the answer which would be received. Everyone knows the material which is unburnable, almost material which is unburnable, almost certasting, sanitary, resistant to insect attacks, easily moulded into any desired stape or form, strong and, above all, readily handled by any person using a reasonable amount of common sense and conforming to a few simple rules. Concrete, a mixture of cement, sand and arrivel has done more perhaps than any grayel, has done more perhaps than any-

ags or about 350 pounds. If there is ny doubt as to the length of time the lealer has had the cement, get some out of a representative bag and make sure that it is very fine, containing no hard lumps. Lumps occur due to pressure on he bag, but these may be easily dislinguished from hard, rocky lumps since they will break down into a fine powder on being handled. Any lumps in coment should be sifted out rather than allowed be mixed with the concrete, and it advisable to obtain a sample which as finely ground as possible. One of



Concrete Has Innumerable

thing else to aid the farmer in making convenient, comparatively cheap and durable buildings on his farm, besides affording the means whereby innumerable small conveniences which otherwise would not be considered practicable may be readily constructed. To such an extent is this the case that it may safely be said that except in a few extreme cases no farm which has any pretention whatsoever of being kept up todate is without cement construction of some kind or other among its assets. The term assets is used advisedly, because it must be admitted that nothing does more to add to the appearance, ing does more to add to the appearance, comfort and consequent value of a farm than near souldings—some concrete

oile if each shovelful

bave so much surface

exert its binding power

be as much opportunity

fence posts! badesw

100 weiVaslanoitoeRterlock surfaces.

test the sand to be used to see that i

walks from the house to the barn, a concrete top and curbing for the well-

white looking at it from the utility

standpoint, what also more weatisfactory and economical than a concrete bed for

the small bgas lengine concrete for the

wall-and floor of the cellar proconcrete

nivallUseaGood:Fresh Cementanonis There are at few essentials which

should be adhered to in order to obtain the best results from the use of con-

ersten Eirst of all obtain saugood brand of Portland cement This can be obtained in bags centaining approximately 87 1/10 pounds, sone barrels theiding afour

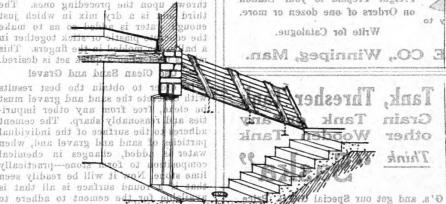
tick together in

e fingers. This

one sic

the tests of cement is based upon its fineness. It has been found by cement experts in the laboratory that the larger particles are inert and that the strength of cement varies directly as its fineness, that is that the greater proportion of very fine particles which are contained in cement the stronger will be the concrete. If cement has been stored for any great length of time there is a possibility of its becoming changed in composition, thus lessening its strength, and also it has a tendency to take up moisture so as to become spoiled in this way. It is best then to secure as fresh a sample as possible of a good brand of Portland cement, and if it is not going to be used immediately to take the ut-

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most care that it is placed so that it will remain perfectly dry until required. Never store on the ground but always have the floor on which the bags are put raised two or three inches of the

in Western Canada. Addre

Mixing Concrete

As has already been mentioned con-trete is a mixture of a certain amount of cement, a larger amount of sand and a still larger amount of stone or coarse gravel. When determining the amounts of each of these materials the object for construction must be taken into con-sideration as well as the fact that an

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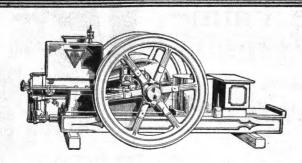
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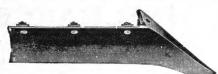
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ideal mixture will be one in which all the spaces between the stone or gravel will be filled with sand and all the spaces between the sand filled with cement. For ordinary work about the farm, such as cisterns, well curbs, tanks, silos, water troughs, etc., a 1:2:4 mix is used. By this is meant that in every batch of concrete which is made up one part will be cement, two parts will be sand and four parts will be coarse gravel or broken stone. In places where there is not so much need for strength in tension a "leaner" and consequently a cheaper mix may be used, thus for sidewalks, foundation walls, gas engine beds, etc., a 1:2½:5 mix is often prepared. These proportions should be measured by volume, and this may very readily be accomplished by the use of a measuring box. This is made of any kind of rough boards having straight sides put together in rectangular box shape but having no top or bottom. It is very often useful to have this box just large enough to contain a certain amount of cement so that the quantity of concrete which it is desired to mix may be readily measured. The two longer sides of the box should extend over both ends so that when smoothed off slightly on the under edge they may be used as handles to allow of the box being removed readily when filled. In mixing a batch of concrete for a 1:2:4 mix, place the box on the mixing plat form—which should be as nearly water tight as possible and should have pieces of 2 in. by 4 in. lumber around the edges so as to keep any of the cement and water from being wasted—and fill four times with coarse gravel. Level this off, then place the measuring box on top and fill twice with sand. Level this off again and cover with one measuring box full of cement. Mix the whole batch thoroughly together dry. The object in view is to cover every particle of sand and gravel with a fine coating of cement. The pile should be turned over from one side of the platform to the other, and when properly mixed water should be added. The amount of water to be used will depend upon the object for which the concrete is being made. There are three kinds of mixes used in concrete work, which are as follows: First, a very wet mixture in which the concrete is wet enough to be mushy and will run off the shovel when handling. Such a mix is used for thin walls or thin sections. Second, a medium mixture, in which the concrete is just wet enough to make it jelly-like, and this is the most common condition in which it is used. Stable walls, sidewalks, fence posts, floors and nearly all common concrete construction is mixed so as to have this consistency. Such a mix when in proper condition will form a cone-shaped pile if each shovelful is thrown upon the preceding ones. The third mix is a dry mix in which just enough water is added so as to make the concrete plastic or stick together in a ball when molded in the fingers. This mix is used when a quick set is desired.

Use Clean Sand and Gravel

In order to obtain the best results with concrete the sand and gravel must be clean, free from any other impurities and reasonably sharp. The cement adheres to the surface of the individual particles of sand and gravel and, when water is added, changes in chemical composition to form stone—practically lime stone. Now it will be readily seen that if a round surface is all that is available for the cement to adhere to it will neither have so much surface over which to exert its binding power nor will there be as much opportunity for the tiny particles of sand and gravel to themselves interlock surfaces. Hence test the sand to be used to see that it is free from dirt. If there is enough dirt contained in the sand to make it objectionable for use in the concrete the wash water obtained after shaking up some of the sand in a bottle or sealer will be found to be quite dirty. Such sand or gravel, to obtain the best re-sults, should be washed by passing a stream of water over it and allowing it to dry before being used in the concrete mix. Water plays quite an important part in the strength of concrete, strictly pure water containing no acids or alkalies being the best, but since for most practical purposes on the farm reasonably pure water is obtainable and

maximum strength is not required, it will not be necessary to go into any further detail as to the water to be

To Find Amounts Required

order to calculate about the amount of material which will be required for a certain piece of work, the following easy method will be found to be useful. First of all figure the number of cubic feet of concrete which are to be put in. Then to obtain the amount of cement in barrels required for a 1:2:4 mix, multiply the number of cubic feet required by .06. The amount of sand in cubic yards required is found by multiplying the same number by .016, and the amount of gravel or stone will be the amount of gravel or stone will be found by multiplying this same number (the total cubic feet of concrete required) by .033. To illustrate, suppose the foundation for a barn is to be built of concrete. A 1:2:4 mix is going to be used and the dimensions of the barn are 60 feet by 34 feet. The maline are 60 feet by 34 feet. The wall is going to be 1 foot thick and will extend up so as to give a 9 foot wall for the stable, allowing a foot excavation for foundation. Then the cubic contents of this wall will be 1,840 cubic feet. By multiplying this by .06 there is obtained 110, which will be the number of barrels of Portland cement required for this work. Multiplying 1,840 by .016 gives 29.44 or about 29½ cubic yards of sand required, and multiplying 1,840 by .033 gives 60.72, or about 60% cubic yards of crushed stone or gravel. It will be noticed that this figure is practically double of the amount of sand required to that the calculation can be very well. so that the calculation can be very well dispensed with except in a case where the amount of gravel was first required to be known. In regard to this rule it must be remembered that the figures obtained are only approximate, but they will be found to be close enough to give the intending builder a good idea of the amount of material required.

Use While Concrete is Fresh

A very important point to remember in using concrete is that once water has been added to the mix the cement commences to harden and in the course of half an hour it has set. If the mixture is moved after this time the binding quality will be disturbed and it will be practically worthless for any building purpose. Hence it is important that no more concrete be mixed at any one time than can be handled well within half an hour of the time at which the first water was added. Too many farmers do not realize this fact and it is on this account more than on any other that trouble has been experienced by them in handling cement work. Practically everyone knows how to make forms to contain the concrete in the shape required until it has set, but there are a few points to remember which will ensure a satisfactory job being done. All forms made should be put up so as to offer a smooth surface to the concrete so that the job when finished will be reasonably smooth and they must be well braced so as not to bulge at all when the weight of concrete presses against them. For small foundations where excavation is made in the ground the earth walls will in most cases be all that will be necessary to hold the concrete in place. Moulds of wet sand of various colors are sometimes used when ornamental work is being done, the sand furnishing both a surface and color to the concrete when finished, but by far the most common material used for forms is wood, since small quantities can always be obtained and the pieces may be used continually as forms long as required and then used up for any other purpose when the concrete work is finished.

To Clean Forms

When the same lumber is used over and over again for concrete work it will be found that particles of concrete will stick to the suface of the wood and make a rough, unsightly surface which will detract from the appearance of the work, besides making the forms hard to get away from the finished wall. In order to prevent this difficulty the inside surface of all forms should be given a coat of either linseed, black or cylinder oil or soft soap. Then as soon as removed scrape off any particles with a short-handed hoe or

Continued on Page 18

Association by J B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

CHEAPER MONEY FOR FARMERS

"Does the government intend to let the Co-operative Farm Mortgage Associations Act simply die a natural death?" and "Was the passing of the act to secure cheaper money for the farmers of Saskatchewan merely a vote catcher?" are amongst the many quescatcher?'' are amongst the many questions asked in correspondence reaching the Central Office. Another correspondent, in writing of co-operative purchasing for cash, says in part, "There are plenty to advise us how to spend money to advantage. How to get it is more to the point. Our Co-operative Associations Act is of little value without the Farm Mortgage Act." To these and the numerous other inquiries received from time to time regarding this measure which was passed many months measure which was passed many months ago, but which has not had "breathed into it the breath of life" in the form of being proclaimed by the lieutenant-governor, the secretary has not been able to make very satisfactory reply.

It is unthinkable that the govern-ment would pass an act that is imprac-ticable, or that it cannot bring into operation; nor can we suppose that a government would pass an act which it had not the purpose and the power to make successfully operative. It would appear, however, that sufficient time has elapsed to permit the government to make all preliminary arrangements for the successful launching of this project, and the farmers of Saskatchewan who were led to expect very real relief from this source are demanding

an explanation.

This was not hasty legislation, but was the result of a comprehensive in-quiry by a Royal Commission of men fully competent and trusted alike by the government and the people.

J.B.M.

MR. GREEN NOT ON EMPRESS

Fred W. Green, our honorary secretary, might have lost his life in the St. Lawrence on the awful morning of May 29; when the Empress of Ireland and most of her precious cargo of men, women and children found a watery grave in that historic river.

Mr. Green had planned to cross the Atlantic on the Empress of Ireland on this very trip, but at the request of your secretary, he changed his plans and undertook a trip to Chicago and other points in connection with the co-operative purchasing of the associa-tion. In all probability his devotion to the interests of the association saved his life, and we are all devoutly glad that he was safe in his home, instead of a passenger on the ill-fated Empress of Ireland, on the night of that horrible catastrophe.

PASS THE GUIDE AROUND

Enclosed please find \$2.00 being fees for four new members since I wrote last. Our local has now a membership of seventeen active, radiating members and we expect to get as many more in the near future. Binder twine at 9%c is a great arawing card for the farmers who had to pay from eleven to fourteen cents for it last year. There are seven subscribers to The Guide at Old Wives, and when they are thru with it they pass it around to those who are not fortunate enough to have the required dollar, so you see that the principle of co-operation is here, even if we have no capital. Wishing the Central Asso-

ciation all success, GEORGE T. LUNDRIGAN, Sec., Radium Association.

CO-OPERATION BRINGS SUCCESS

Enclosed you will find \$22.00 as per membership fees, we having 44 members, and each meeting adds several names to our list. We have had pretty good success with our association so far, having secured our formaldehyde at cost and at our last meeting ordered a carload of lumber. The following is a list of our officers: President, W. L. Hodgins; vice-president, W. G. Graves; secretary-treasurer, P. R. Belcher; directors, Percy Hannon, Chas. Dezell, Joe Guimond, J. A. Thompson, J. Clermont, John McManus.

P. B. BELCHER, Secretary, Milly Local.

ACME'S ANNUAL

The Acme Branch of the S.G.G.A. held its annual meeting last evening. After the usual business was gone thru the new officers were elected as follows: President, J. W. McLeod; vice-president, Mr. Sorsdalh; directors, Mr. Sherman, J. W. Colbert, W. Fox, F. Morgan, and O. Travaland; secretary-treasurer, H. B. Lloyd. Refreshments were served by the ladies, after which we enjoyed a program of speeches, songs and recitations, also several selections from the band.

H. B. LLOYD, Sec., Acme Association.

G. G. AND SCHOOL BOARD

Referring to my letter of March 24, which was published in The Guide, would you please also have the following published in connection with same

Everything went off satisfactorily in connection with the trouble with the school board. The two trustees still clung to their point of the \$2 charge for meetings, and moved that a vote of the ratepayers be taken. Result: 14 for free schoolhouse, and 7 for \$2 charge for meetings. On this result being obtained the two opposing trustees resigned and two new trustees, both members of the G.G.A. were elected on April 6.

> R. W. SKELTON, Asst. Sec., Muirland Association.

LADY SECRETARY'S REPORT

Received reports and pamphlets, which will be presented at our next which will be presented at our next meeting. Regarding our topics for meetings. Topics are given each month as the need suggests. January was "Sociability;" February, "Co-operative fruit buying" and "Canning vegetables and doing small fruits without cooking;" March, "Sewing and fancy work;" April, "Tree planting and gardening;" May, discussion on "Banish the Bar" and signing petitions. Also subscriptions for a farm woman's building at the Panama-Pacific exposition ing at the Panama-Pacific exposition. This month we will perfect our plans for our W.G.G. picnic on July 1. We have 31 members. "Watch us grow."

MRS. H. L. PEARSON,

Sec., Keeler Local No. 2.

GOODLAND STARTED

Enclosed you will find order for \$11 membership fees from Goodland Association.

on Monday evening, April 6, owing to lack of time for advertising, a small number of farmers assembled at the farm home of J. H. Sweet to hear H. W. Ketchesan, secretary of the Davidson Association, who gave an outline of the work carried on by the G.G.A. of the province and at the conclusion of the province, and at the conclusion of the meeting it was thought advisable to call another meeting in the school house on the following Friday, in the hope of having a more representative gathering. Twenty two resident farmers of the district assembled and were en-thusiastic in forming a local here.

The following officers were elected: President, J. H. Sweet; vice-president, Walter Brooker; secretary-treasurer, Henry Hornor; directors, Oscar Powell, Alex. Park, John Brooker, John Mc-Daviel, J. M. Rouse, Jabus Collis.

We have been assured of support from other farmers in the district and expect to build up a good strong local

Sec., Imperial Association.

HENRY HORNOR,

SMOKE

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We do not pretend to say that this Separator will save absolutely ALL the grain, but we do assert that it will save 98 per cent, of that which is ordinarily wasted by the best machines now in the field, when it is crowded as it must be for big work; that at least 95 per cent. of all the grain is separated from the straw by the time it leaves the big drum; after this we have more separating capacity than any other machine on the market. We can supply with these Separators, Wind Stackers or Straw Carriers, Self Feeders and Band Cutters, Automatic Registers or Wagon Loaders, Flax and Timothy Attachments.

New Peerless Separators

Sizes and prices are as follows, viz.: \$4x39, \$575.00; \$0x46, \$630.00; \$8x50, \$675.00; \$6x56 \$760.00; 40x60, \$840.00; \$0x60, \$1250.00; Wind Stacker, \$315.00; Self Feeder, \$260.00, Register \$125.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$15.00; Flax Attachment, \$15.00. We give liberal terms on Threshing Machinery or allow 15 per cent. discount if the cash is paid before shipment.

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Inquiry Respecting Sale of Farm Machinery

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Executive Council of Saskatchewan, having caused a Commission to issue under the Great Seal of the Province directing and empowering Commissioners to inquire into every aspect of the question concerning the sale of farm machinery and other requisites of the farm, and any other matters incidental thereto, the Commissioners have fixed the following times and places for the holding of sittings when evidence will be heard from any persons wishing to attend

DATED AT REGINA, This first day of June, 1914



CHARLES H. IRELAND,

Secretary.



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SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Plant a little corn for fodder. Horses like it, it is great feed for sheep and no butter coloring is required in the cream if corn fodder is fed to the cows. Sow either in hills 36 inches apart each way or else in rows with a seeder, using every seventh drill.

Don't be afraid to harrow corn. Harrow it on as hot a day as possible. At this time the corn is wilted and will not be so liable to breakage by the harrows. Harrow corn until it is from four to six inches high. Don't harrow it yourself; you will probably think you are damaging it, but the results will justify the work. Send the hired man to harrow it. If corn is in rows, harrow crossways. This helps the individual plants, kills out weeds in the rows and makes any hand hoeing done later much easier.

The land will soon be dry and the pasture become scorched up. Make arrangements whereby the cows can be fed some green feed, such as green oats, to supplement the pasture.

Probably the sloughs and water holes will be drying up in the pasture. Be sure that the cows, in fact all the stock, have water available at all times. They need a drink in the summertime just as often as the farmer does.

Don't forget the damage weeds can do. One weed this year left alone will probably mean hundreds of the same kind next year. If weeds are not too thick hand picking should be practiced. Don't leave the weeds tho where they are pulled up. Collect them carefully and carry them away off the field, place in piles and, when dry, burn them. Oftentimes there is enough moisture left in the stalk to ripen the seed.

Why not break up the sod next to the fence and work it down into good shape this summer? Next spring seed down a drill width next the fence with a good grass mixture. This will keep down weeds that are too often found next the fence.

Don't forget to carry off the surface stone from the land. Tell the hired man and the boys about it and get them to put the odd stones on the disc, plow or whatever implement they are working, and throw them off at the end of the land. In this way no time is lost and the inconveniences and damage which stones do will be readily done away with.

Take care of the young chicks. Don't let them get around in the wet. Try to keep them dry. Turkey poults are especially susceptible to wet. A good way to bring them round after being out in a rain storm is to immerse them in hot water and then dry them by the stove. The young ones are worth looking after.

TEST 3.0 OR 4.8, WHICH?

-E. J. T.

One of the chief reasons for testing cows not simply once in a while, but at regular intervals, is found in the fact that they are known to vary so greatly and often so inexplicably. Apart altogether from what are termed normal variations from milking to milking, besides the variations between morning and evening, and the variations between the fore milk and the strippings, careful observers have noticed in two days a variation in the test of almost two per cent. of fat in the milk of individual cows, for which no reason can be assigned.

Obviously, then, it would be quite unfair to judge any cow on any one isolated test, when it might be 3.0 one day and 4.8 another day. Which could you take? A fair and just way is to take samples regularly and test a composite sample once a month. Then there will be credit given where it is really due, not necessarily to the one that is supposed to be a high tester because she is of fancy name or fancy price, but frequently to some tacitly despised individual which is really the queen of the dairy. It will pay to select those cows that are known, not supposed, to yield milk rich in fat.

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

WINONA MEMBERS INTERESTED

Arthur Arnold reports that the members of Winona Union No. 161 have taken great interest in the meetings of that union during the past winter, which is no doubt due to the fact that they realize that the U.F.A. forms here, as in many other places, the only means of exchange of ideas so necessary to the social life of today. Combination of interest properly recognized and actively fostered would do much to remove the disadvantages from which the farmers, in common with workers of all classes must eventually liberate themselves. Various discussions have taken place and not the least interesting of the happenings has been a series of talks delivered by E. Clay on some of the forms of rules of order adopted by the legislature and other bodies for the facilitation of business. Since the spring work has commenced, the meetings have not been so well attended, but it is hoped with the necessary leisure the Union will recover its old stride.

BIG UNION PICNIC

A. A. Dunkley, secretary of Northampton Union No. 525, reports: Northampton Union held a business meeting on Saturday evening, May 23, at which altho the attendance was light the interest shown by the members gave promise of better things to come. Three new members were enrolled. R. M. Fee was present and reported the possibility of securing the presence of the general secretary from Calgary at our union picnic. It was voted to extend him a most cordial invitation to be with us on June 20. A. A. Dunkley reported that J. A. McColl, our M.P.P., would be present, and a delegate was also appointed to act with representatives from Big Stone and Cabin Lake Unions on a central management committee for the picnic. The matter of the incorporation of our District Association was considered and, altho there was some opposition to our incorporation at first, Mr. Fee's explanation of the Co-operative Societies Act decided the members in favor of this step and President Nelson was instructed as our district representative to report to our next district meeting in ac-A resolution of appreciation cordance. of Mr. Bird's activities as secretary of the district association was also passed, and an invitation sent to Mr. Bird to address us on June 20 regarding the work of our district association. The resolution of the Bigstone Union regarding implement notes was read and unanimously endorsed. A committee of three was also appointed to plan for and supervise the erection of a hall for this union at as early a date as possible.

WANT SPRING PAYMENTS

J. S. McCormack, secretary of Airdrie Local Union No. 239, reports: At our last meeting the Local voted to join with the other Locals in using our influence to have machine notes mature in the spring rather than in the fall. We believe that this can work little harm to the machinery trade, if adopted in general, and it will save many a deserving farmer from needless sacrifice of a hard-earned crop. Up to date 37 members have paid dues in full for the year and 18 have paid up for one-half of the year.

SECRETARY'S TRIP

The district north and east of Medicine Hat has recently added several strong unions to the association, as a result of the visit of the general secretary P. P. Woodbridge. Meetings were held at Finns Lake where some thirty farmers were in attendance. All were in favor of organization and a considerable majority placed their names on the roll as charter members. It was decided to postpone final organization until Tuesdal, June 9, when it was anticipated more farmers would be present and a full and energetic set of officers elected.

The following day, June 3, a good meeting was held at Schuler, the schoolhouse being full and some finding it necessary to group themselves around the doorway. A good start was made here, with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith as president and secretary respectively. Arrangements were made and a committee appointed to draw up a program, etc., for a business meeting on June 17, to be followed by a social evening, the purpose in this case, as at Finns Lake, being to largely increase the member-ship and complete the election of the

Next day a meeting was held in the afternoon at Hilda, where the attendance was again greatly in excess of anticipations. Standing room was at a premium and the union got away to a splendid start. Another meeting was arranged to be held a week later for the purpose of completing organization and discussing business matters.

Two Hundred at Waddington

At Waddington, on June 5, the Bere nice Union, recently re-organized, had arranged a program and social with a ball game in the afternoon. Some 200 people were in attendance and enthusiasm ran high. Something like thirty new members had been secured on the strength of the revival of interest which was being shown, and immediately after the secretary's address, fourteen others turned in their names and dollars. In addition, others were present and promised to join some of the locals recently organized or in course of organization.

On Saturday, June 6, a splendid meeting of farmers from all the way from twenty to thirty miles around was held at Irvine, nearly one hundred being in attendance. Unfortunately, owing to heavy rain storms occurring during the thirty-five mile drive from Waddington to Irvine, the secretary was some two hours late in arriving, and a few far-mers had found it necessary to go home. However, those who stayed made up in enthusiasm for those who left, and the result was that a large number paid in their dollar on the spot and arrangements were made for the organization of a union in the Wilkinson school dis-trict, north of Irvine, on the following Thursday, where it is expected some twenty or thirty members will be obtained. A motion was also carried for the organization of a union in every school district where the number of far mers would warrant same. A special meeting was called for an early date in Irvine for the purpose of receiving reports in regard to this matter and special committees will be appointed at that time for the purpose of completing organization of local units in their respective school districts.

An Encouraging Tour

The result of the tour was most encouraging. The district was almost entirely new to U.F.A. work but bids fair to become one of the best organized and most enthusiastic districts in the province. It was evident from facts and figures gathered by the secretary in regard to the prices paid to the settlers for their produce and the prices charged them for necessities, that their lack of organization up to the present has been a very expensive item for each man and there is no doubt that the facilities offered them thru the U.F.A. and the Elevator Company will be called into requisition at an early date. Agents were appointed in each district for The Grain Growers' Guide, and doubtless many new subscriptions will be secured during the next few months, as the paper seemed to be very little known. Some sixty or seventy sample copies were distributed.

One noticeable feature of the tour was that practically every man becoming a member of the Association was particularly anxious to purchase a U.F.A. button and there are now nearly one hundred settlers in this district wearing same. More could have been disposed of had they been available.

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No district in Canada has bred so many 100 lb. milkers as Belleville, and in this sale there will be brothers and sisters, sons, daughters and grandchildren of "May Echo," 108 lbs. in one day, champion yearly producer of Canada; "Daisy Pauline Pietertje" (the coming champion), 110.8 in one day, about 26,000 in a year; "May Echo Sylvia," 118.6, "May Echo Vertselle," 104; "Victoria Burke," 106 and over 30 lbs butter in 7 days, and several others. These are the kind to buy. Like begets like!

Come down to this sale and get started right. Send for a catalogue at once, but plan now to be there.

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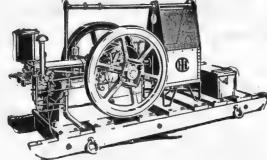
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Manitoba Section

his Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R.C. Henders, President, Cuiross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

HAIL INSURANCE ACT

At the regular meeting of the subassociation at Shoal Lake on Saturday last, some of the members asked why The Guide didn't make known thru its columns the fact that the local legislature at its last session placed upon the statute books an Intermunicipal Hail Insurance Act which requires the cooperation of at least twenty-five municipalities before it becomes operative. I am aware that there may be differences of opinion as to the value of the act and the possible working out of it in practice, also that the act as it stands is not exactly the same as the one intended by the association; but such as it is I think it should at least be given a fair trial before being condemned, especially as we are not likely to get another or even this one amended with out putting it into practice, and thus finding out its objectionable features by actual working. According to the act as we have it, a vote of the ratepayers affected can only be taken at the annual election of municipal officers in December, and petitions must be handed to the municipal clerk, with the signatures of at least twenty-five per cent. of such ratepayers before October 1. so that council may prepare a by-law and read it twice before submitting same to a vote in December. The act was passed so quietly, and as no one outside the farmers are very much interested, it is not generally known that the farmers may avail themselves of such protection as it affords them for the crop of 1915. We have presented our petition and got it accepted by the council, also appointed a committee of two of our members to see that no undue delay may occur in the presentation of a by-law for the approval of the people next December, and are anxious that other sub-associations do the same, so that we may have it in operation for

next year.

By the ruling of the attorney-general's office it seems that a non resident may exempt from the act land up to 160 acres, if he is the owner, also that a resident may exempt a portion of a quarter section, less than 160 acres, but only on the one quarter section. This matter has been before our conventions at Brindon for a number of years and discussed at great length, and it seems a disadvantage at the present time that so few of our people are aware of this law. Let anyone interested get a copy from the Minister of Agriculture, and sub-associations discuss it on its merits, bringing it into operation if they so de-

sire, so as to get a fair trial.

Yours truly,

F. SIMPSON. Shoal Lake, June 8, 1914.

CITY MANAGER SYSTEM

There are now at least ten well known cities being governed under a city manager system and a score or more towns and villages thruout the United States have hired competent business men to manage their affairs. Dayton, Ohio, was the first big city to attempt the city manager form and its new charter, which is regarded as a model, is being copied to some extent in Seattle. After three months of the city manager plan, reports from Dayton give every evidence of the worth of the system. Other cities which have adopted the same scheme are Staunton, Va., which was one of the pioneers in the city manager field; Springfield, O., Sumter, S. C., Lockport, N. Y., Phoenix, Ariz., Amarillo and Terrell, Tex., Cadillac, Manistee and Hancock, Mich. Plans for the city manager form are being worked out in Salem, Ore., and Berkeley, Cal.-Seattle Municipal News.

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RIDER AGENTS WANTED



NOTICE

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Public Press Limited will be held in the office of the Company, 275 Sherbrook Street, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, July 15, 1914, at 7.30 p.m.

W. H. QUINN, Sec'y-Treas.

FOR SALE

Large English Berkshires

Three first prize Boars at Toronto used on breeding herd last fall, mated with Toronto and Guelph prize-winning Sows. Am booking orders for spring pigs out of this stock. Pairs furnished, not akin, with pedigrees.

H. E. GEORGE

CAYLEY ALBERTA

Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

BERKSHIEZE—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

J. J. RICHARDS & SONS Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta. Long Distance Phone

Pleasant Valley Herd of **Duroc Jersey Swine**

FOE SALE—A number of Gilts due to farrow in May and June. Also some fall pigs, both sexes, not akin. Can supply my customers with entirely new blood. Write me your wants.

JOHN MAUBER - CLIVE, ALTA.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS

The big, easy-keeping kind that weigh and pay. Early spring pigs for sale, \$8.00 each, \$15.00 a pair, \$21.00 a trio (not related). Eggs for Hatching, from Purebred Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, etc. If you want first-class stock, send me your order. I will treat you EIGHT.—Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minnesots, U.S.A.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

JAMES D. McGREGOR Brandon, Man

Lorene Spring Farm The Home of the Tamworth Hog

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Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want to see my stuff, see me at the big Fairs. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Yorkshires, Berkshires, Lamworths

Spring Pigs for June delivery; some December and January farrowed Berkshires of good quality. Also some fine Tamworth boars, farrowed in June last, for sale cheap. de cheap. WILLOWDELL STOCK FARM

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Ship Your **Dressed Poultry Dairy Butter** Potatoes, Etc.

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Central Farmers' Market **Association Limited**

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DO IT NOW!

Breeders' Notes

One of the best sales of the year of Ayrshire cattle will be held at the Millet Stock Farm, Millet, Alta., where the Relwod Ayrshires, comprising some sixty head will be sold on July 15. This herd is owned by J. Dowler & Sons, and on account of scarcity of stable room they find it necessary to dispose of their herd. This will be an exceptionally good opportunity to buy good stock, largely home-bred and thoroughly acclimatized, and big prices will no doubt be recorded.

No expense was spared in choosing foundation stock for this herd by Messrs. Dowler & Sons. The well known herds of W. F. Stephens and David Pringle, Huntingdon, Quebec; Norman Paul, Kelso, Quebec, and others, had much of their best stuff drafted to build the Millet herd.

Relwod herd is headed by "Hector" (24160), bred by J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Quebec. He was calved Magrch, 1911, and is a bull of outstanding merit. His grand sire was "Lessnessock Reliance," an imported bull whose first name is sufficient guarantee of his breeding. Much of the best stuff in the East is his blood.

There are six good typey yearling and two year old bulls ready for use, while a bunch of ten young ones by "Hector" are showing well the qualities of their sire.

The females are a choice lot, made up of twenty-two mature cows, six two year old heifers, and fifteen young heifers. Twenty-six are milking now.

"Spring Bank Lady Ethel" (30658), was bred by W. F. Stephens, her sire being the imported bull "Auchenbrain Goodgift," and her dam "Spring Brook Marjory." Beautifully marked and with a large, well-shaped udder and exceptional development of the mammary system, she possesses with it an abundance of quality and perfection of type, which has given her a high show ring standing. She is five years old.

"Lady Wylie," now five years old, was bred by Norman Psul, Quebec, her sire is "Lessnessock Scottish Thistle,"

"Bolssom of Winton Hill" (29063), is a big cow, and is considered by her owners to be one of the very best animals.

"Springbrook Minie" (38750), is four years

years old, a dark red oow of great capacity and production. She was picked lately by a well known breeder as one of the best in the lot.

These are only a few of the best. There are many other choice cows, both for breeding and as individuals. Many of the young bulls will make herd headers. Pure-breds cost no more to raise, are better prices any time. These will be sold at the buyer's price. Catalogs are being prepared now. Write and get one and wait for this big sale. Ayrshires are making a phenomonal growth in popularity in Canada, not because they have been boosted and advertised so extensively, but largely on account of their natural adaptation to conditions. They have not had the big production records of some, but the average of the breed is probably superior to any other, and inferior animals seem to be scarcer among them. Their fecundity is high and their productiveness lasts to a great age, while the same strong constitutional vigor, engendered by rigorous selection rather than too much inbreeding, is well reflected in their strong, sturdy calves.

Millet is thirty miles south of Edmonton on the Calgary-Edmonton branch of the C.P.R., and the train service both north and south is good.

BROME GRASS SOD

Do you know you can make your brome grass sod young again by "abusit? It sounds paradoxical but it is nevertheless true. In a talk with Alex. McDonald, Napinka, Man., the writer obtained some very interesting and valuable information regarding the treatment of brome grass sod. method followed is to break up the sod fairly deep in June in about the third year the field has been seeded down. This must be done in wet and cool weather, so that the roots when turned over do not become immediately exposed to the hot sun or winds. The sod should be packed, then disced well until a good seed-bed is obtained and then a light crop of grain sown on the ground. This grain can be used for feed in the sheaf, may be pastured, or, if it has been sown early enough, it can be cut and threshed. The next year the grass will come up as luxuriantly as ever, so that a large crop of hay can be obtained from the field.



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The membership of these Associations contains the names of the most practical breeders of live stock in Western Canada. Stock of all the breeds, thoroughly acclimatized, always for sale. Full list will be sent upon application.

Winnipeg, Man.

A. W. BELL Secretary-Treasurer

RELWOD AYRSHIRES

At Public Auction

Owing to the necessity of enlarging our building accommodation, we are forced to sell our herd of Sixty Pure Bred Ayrshires absolutely without reserve on our Farm at

Millet, Alta., Wednesday, July 15, 1914

Our herd is rich in the blood of many of the choicest Ayrshire families. Our foundation stock is from the best herds in Quebec. There are twenty-two mature cows: six two-year-old heifers and fifteen young heifers. Seventeen choice bulls make up the male aggregation. Write now for Catalogue. Everything will be sold at your own price.

Remember the Date: Wednesday, July 15, 1914

Millet Stock Farm Millet, Alta.

J. DOWLER & SONS **Proprietors**

CHAMPION PRODUCING HOLSTEIN BLOOD

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year.

GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg



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I am offering young Olydesdale stallions by quality sons of "Scotland Yet," "Scotland's Ohoice," "Baron Mitchell" and other well known Scottish sires. These horses have sire, bone, and draft horse quality, and are the sort sought by the careful buyers to cross with the mares of this western country to produce the colts that bring the big prices. New importation just arrived, contains some of the incest Clydesdales ever seen in the West. Come and see them, or write for particulars.

Scotland Yet' 14889

STABLES IN TOWN A. L. DOLLAR, Box 223 HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

Willowdale Stock Farm

BERKSHIRE SWINE
BERKSHIRE SWINE
My herd bull Black Mac 2nd (5057) [147856] (imp.), Blackbird family, is listed in Lacombe Bull
Sale, June 2. You set the price. Have 8 cows and heifers all bred to above-mentioned bull and 6 calves, 3 to 5 months old, for sale. Some choice Berkshires, 2 months old, \$15.00 each, \$25.00 pair.
Sold out of Poultry. Inspection invited. Write or call on
L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA. Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.

Dunrobin Stock Farms

We will have for sale a few choicely bred young Yorkshire sows to be bred for spring delivery. Also a few stallions, rising two years old, bred from high-class imported mares and our champion sire "Perpetual Motion." WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION AND PARTICULARS

W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK

Ayrshires White Leghorns **Tamworths** TAMWORTHS excel in prolificacy, size and vigor. AYRSHIRES—Unequalled in ruggedness and cheap production of butter. WHITE LEGHORNS cannot be beaten for egg laying capacity and extreme hardiness. THOS. NOBLE, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta.

BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.

W. A. CLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

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BACON-TYPE BOARS AND SOWS, out of early spring litters, ready to ship. MONEY, PROFIT—that's all there is in any breed. That's why you started with your breed, and that's why you stick. Here are authentic results: At the Regina Winter Fair, 1914, the Berkshires were Champions over all breeds and grades, both ON FOOT and in CARCASS TEST. Write me today for description and prices.

S. V. TOMECKO # LIPTON, SASK.

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all dust is carried up TUTNACE smoke pipe. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet. 35

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Langstroph Hives, standard size, complete. 8-frame hive \$1.80, 10-frame hive \$2.00. These Hives are made from seasoned clear pine, with water-proof cover, rabbeted and painted. Comb-honey supers, complete with sections, \$1.25 each. Hoffman Frames, \$3.75 per 100, shipped in the flat. Order direct from factory and get better quality. Address:

Bee Dept., Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

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Hens 15 1/20; Roesters, young and old 11c; Ducks 16c;

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Farm Women's

THIRTY W.G.G.A.S.

Miss Stocking assures us this week that at least thirty Women Grain Growers. Associations have come into being and she believes there are ten or fifteen more that have not communicated with her as yet. I am printing below the names of the presidents of twenty live of these associations, and if there are any more that have not as yet let Miss Stocking know of their organization I would recommend them to get in touch with her for their mutual benefit,

I consider this a phenomenal growth since there was not more than half a dozen organized before the last convention. Perhaps I'm building castles in the air, "but I would dearly love to see the membership of the Women Grain Grawers so large before the next con-vention that the fifty cont fee they send in to the headquarters at Moose Jaw will have repaid the five hundred dollar grant! Is that too much to ask, directors of the W.G.G.A.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON. Anyone interested in organizing a Women Grain Growers Association should communicate with Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask,

Names of Presidents or Secretaries

Mrs. Eleanor Drew, Dundurn. Miss Olga Holmsberg, Cabri. Miss Nan Hobkirk, Semans Mrs. James McKee, Heward. Mrs. Myrtle Nodwell, Delisle. Mrs. E. Holden, Dunkirk. Mrs. H. Anderson, Biggar. Mrs. Alice Tooth, Elie, Man Mrs. Alice Schatz, Spruce Bluff. Mrs. C. H. Clews, Pangman. Mrs. R. T. Hutchinson, Rosetown. Mrs. C. H. Hurdman/Hurdman Lodge. Mrs. C. H. Hurdman/Hurdman Lodge.
Mrs. E. C. Parsons, Kereshill,
Mrs. H. L. Pearsons, Keeler,
Miss Erma Stocking, Delisie.
Mrs. John McNaughtan, Piche.
Mrs. C. M. Emery, Assimboia.
Mrs. Bertha Pratt Chambers, Rutland.
Mrs. P. E. Cooper, Tugaske.
B. J. Anderson, Silton. Ida McNeil, Expanse. Miss F. Meston, Hazenmore Mrs. J. H. Parks, Warman Mrs. Geo. L. Jones, Lockerbie

HAZENMORE ORGANIZES

Mrs. John Shields, Storthoakes

Dear Editor: A meeting was held on March 29 in the Methodist Church, for the purpose of organizing a Women Grain Growers Association. There were ten women in attendance, all of whom were strongly in favor of the organization.

After a short but interesting address from the president of our Grain Grow ers' Association, we appointed our offi-cers as follows: President, Mrs. E. Fletcher, vice president, Mrs. J. Mes-ton; sec. treas; Miss F. Meston.

At this meeting we arranged to unite with the men in getting up an enter-tainment on May 25. We are giving the afternoon over to sports and in the evening we are to have a program; the main feature of which is a debate: "Resolved that the women of Canada should have the vote." The ladies are to serve the sinathe evening. We are expecting the very best of good times.

very much pleased with the success of our first meeting.

At our second meeting, held April; 18, we appointed the following directors: Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. Skidmore.

It was then decided that we should writed you concerning the duties of directors and learn if badges or buttons could be had for the W.G.G.A.H. You see we are anxious to thave people know who we are

Fourteen women have already paid in their subscription, and Juam sure many more will be (anxious) to join us when they see what good times we are chaving. We are looking forward to many pleasant and helpful gatherings been seattrom grimos ant ain di recy i Yours sincerely, alt

F. MESTON.

. Sec. Treas.

PLANNING REST ROOM

Dear Miss Stocking: A masting of the W.C.G.A. was held as cause on Saturday, April 25, in the school Mine the Eddies were present; some of behom were wisitors.

The subject should have been if Poul try, and but, as the leadershower was ab self, the talk on that became general

The committee who had been chosen to make enquiries concerning a building that might be used as a rest room, etc., then gave their report. As the room in question was impracticable, the matter was laid over for the present, until certain information had been pro-

Some of the members spoke of sending away for celery plants, and as that saggestion was received with favor

the next meeting, so that by then the order for them can be mailed.

Then followed some articles read from napars, chiefly on the suffrage question, and those gave rise to lively and animated discussions.

"Rutter Making" was chosen f the main topic next meeting, and leader chosen.

Several ladies expressed arwish that during the summer the meetings should sometimes be held at the homes of the members, instead and always at whe school as heretofore. Others objected on account of the distance, the school being the most convenient for all. It was finally decided that these meetings should be held; but in addition to the is monthly which should still continu-to be at the school. Yours since it,

8237—Boy's Suit with Long or Short Sleeves. Cut in Miles 44, 3 and 81 years J Slee 6 years requires the years for Blues and 14, years for Trousers, and trimming of 36 facts mater

8228 Boy's Box Plaited Suit. Cut in size 8228—Boy's Box Plaited Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 3 yards of 36 inch material and % of a yard, 27 inches for collars, curs and belt. 8227—Boy's One-piece Bathing Suit. Cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Size 8 years requires 2 yards of 46 inch material. 8249—Child's Rompers. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 2 yards of 136 inch material and 1½ yards for trimming. and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 2 4 yards of 36 neb material and 1½ yards for trimming.

7440—Child's One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 2 years requires 1½ yards of 30 neh material for Dress, and 4 of a yard for knickerbockers, with 1 yard of 27 inch material for trimming.

8288—Ladies' Plain Blouse. Cut in sizes 4 to 40 bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 ½ yards of 36 inch material.

8269—Ladies' Plain Blouse. Cut in sizes 4 to 44 bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 ½ yards of 36 inch material.

8277—Ladies' Gown with Tunic Effect. Cut in sizes 34 bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 ½ yards of material with ½ yard 27 inches for bolls and confidence Size 38 requires 5 ½ yards of material with ½ yard 27 indres 5 ½ yards of material with ½ yard 27 indres 5 ½ yards of 36 inch material with 1½ yard 27 indres 5 ½ was measure. Size 26 requires 2 ½ yards of 36 inch material with 1½ yards any width for Circular Rufflles. 7877—4.4dies. 7wo-piece Skirt. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 waist measure. Size 16 requires 2 ½ yards of 36 inch material.

By DIXIE PATTON

A PIN FOR EVERY STORY

Any boy or girly under seventeen years, who sends in a story for the new contest; which is worthy of printing, will be sent one of the pretty little Young Canada Club print In addition to this three splendid story books will be given for the three best stories sub-

mitted.

They should be easy stories to write. The subject is: "Interesting Things in Nature, "and you may tell kiny interesting thing you have found out about a plant, animal, bird of insect. If you should happen to be a very little boy or girl, don't be afraid to write because you think some older person will be sure to win the prize, for some very small folk of eight and nine years have won prizes. So come along everybody and write a story of the way a bird cares for its young or a snake eats its meals, or a tadpole gets rid of its tail, or a plant scatters its seeds. Let me advise you all to write today, lest they should not be going to town later and you story should come in after the competition had closed.

Write in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only! Get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work and the age given is correct. Address all the stories to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers "Guide,

Winnipeg, Man.

Everybody join this competition and see if you cannot win a prize or at least win one of the Naple Leaf buttons. DIXIE PATTON:

STUCK IN THE MUD

Before we got our well we had to go for drinking water across the creek or march (which was about a hundred yards wide) and the water came up to the bottom of the wagon box. We gen erally went in the wagon.

One day, when we were about in the middle of the creek, the tug broke. Of course when the horses stopped they mired down into the mud and got down Papa had to get out and take the doubletrees off. He could not unbitch the other three tugs because they were too tight. He went over to where a man was plowing, and got him to come and help us out. So he came with his four horses and plow. I was crying and mamma was laughing.

The man went into the water with the plow, and hooked the wagon tongue to the plow. When the horses started the plow tipped over and threw the mail off into the water. This turned the horses straight with the creek! He got them down and had a great time, but finally he got them turned around

and pulled us out. Lang, Sask.

PETER WOLF'S LIFE

Well, here I am, quite an old dog, nearly four years old, and a pretty fine fellow in my estimation, and I am quite an odd color, wolf color only much darker. They tell me I am quarter wolf, so I guess that accounts for my color.

Now I will start where I first remember. I was one of a family of four and we had a happy time together. One lice summer day a family came to see 'my master. The children took a notion they would like to have one of us so they took me home and named me Well, I used to cry a as I was very lonely away from my brothers, but I soon got used to my new home and my new mistress who was a little girl live years old. She taught me how to pull a little wagon. She would give her a ride. Afterwards she taught me how to give her rides on my back like a horse. As she was heavy she did not ride far before I sat down and she slipped off.

MYRTLE BLACKSTOCK.

"AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A WEASEL

I will tell an adventure that happened yesterday. I was going out of my hole when I heard a noise outside and a big arake came crawling into my hole and

nearly caught me, but I ran out as quickly as I could and it crawled away. Today, when I was going towards a bush, I smelt fresh meat, and began

looking about for it.

Suddenly my eyes ame upon a nice big piece of meat, and I grew so hungry I licked my lips and went to it. But, oh! "What a sud accident! I had no conductation ablite when shap went a train on my leg at struggled and pulled and hit the trap, but I could not get loose. I began to feel the pangs of death and in the midst of my pains I heard somebody's footsteps, and knew It was a man coming to kill me, so I will stop this and die bravely.

and EDITH JOHNSONS Bruce Alta elar edi ot noisquoxs on

A SCHOOL BATTLE

One morning we went to school as It was a Monday, and it was cold in the room, so we had no school in the fore noon. There were three girls and three hoys of us who had to stay for dinner, because we all live on a farm and it is too far to drive or walk home for dinher, so we always take it to school and have it thereos The boys names are Willie, Jee and Cecil, and girls were Mary, Hannah and myself. The boys were older than we girls and stronger. Just a while after we had our dinner the boys went into the half and we girls stayed in our soats talking riddles. Then the boys opened the door and looked in. We shouted 'Get out of here, you mutta'. Then they shouted back. They closed the door. A while ater they opened the door quickly and closed it, and we went into the closet and looked thru a window into the hall where they were and we made crooked faces at them. It made them very mad, so they got a rope and went to lasse us.

I was standing to side a seat and the
other girls were standing a little further
and looking at me. Joe, who is a little
older than I am, came close to me with
a rope in his hand. He threw the rope
but did not get me. As soon as, I saw
the rope coming I caught it, he tried to
take it away from me but I was strongtake it away from me but I was strongest, so I had the rope. Now they were scrry, and we laughed at Joe because

I was younger and stronger. He said that I was bigger. I said, "You are older, why aren't you as big as I am?"

Then Cecil got a rope and tried to hit me and take the rope away, but Mary and Hannah had a ruler, and so he didn't get the rope. Cecil and Willie were older than any of the girls. Then I went into the hall and facil was stand. I went into the hall and fecil was stand-ing at the corner and watching, so if I came he could take the rope away from me. As I was at the corner he quickly grabbed and had it, but not the whole rope, just an end of it. The other girls saw it and helped me, the boys helped. Cecil. The boys put the tope around the door. We fastened it to a desk so they could not take it away from us. They fastened the rope to a hook and we did not know it, so we broke it off. They loosened the desk, too. We and the boys rubbed the paint off the door. The teacher did not like this, she scolded us for breaking the hook, but we told her we did not know it. Now Mary has to watch everybody so nobody will run around in school: We behave now. If we do anything wrong she has to tell teacher.

NAVIGATION TEAMERS

The day was very nice. We had a cyful ride to our friend's place. There were five of us in a single buggy, We were going to skate on the big slough. When we reached the slough the boys unhitched the horse. Ratie and I went to sweep the ice, but we soon got tired. We had only two pair of skates but still we had fun. My youngest brother gave ne his skates and then the boys started to guide me. After some time we went to the buggy and made a little are to warm the skates, so that they would not get rusty. It was already dark when we reached home. IRMA WILLNER.

Acc 18



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It is crammed full of money-saving bargains at prices that guarantee you a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. You will find a complete line of FURNITURE, STOVES, VEHICLES, GROCERIES, HARDWARS, and numerons either articles for the Home and Farm. Every article listed is GUAR-ANTERD to give estire satisfaction, or your money will be refunded immediately, together with all reight charges. We will sand on this BIG GATA-LOGUE FREE on receipt of your name and address. It will be the means of saving you considerable on your purchases besides giving you merchandise of QUALITY that a only obtainable at our stove.

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other concern can offer Cabinet equal to this under \$7.00. Made of bardwood \$7.00. Made of Bardwood throughout with solid oak front extra heavy front post legs; so usely breed. Two large bins, one divided; one large drawer, and one pastry board. Top is 42 x 26 ins. Made of hardwood and utire cabinet will be found very convenient. Finished golden. H convenient in Finished golden, and wonderful value.
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DON'T LET THE MATTER OF
the cost of the silo stand in your
way. It has been repeatedly stated by some of the best posted
authorities on farm economics,
and by the most successful dairymen, that if a dairyman or stock
raiser had to buy a silo every
year, he would still be money

ahead. So when you take into consideration that an Ideal Green Feed Silo, if properly erected and given reasonable care, will last from 20 to 25 years, you can see that it would be a very profitable investment for you.

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Concrete on the Farm

Continued from Page 10

scraper of some kind and then brush the boards with a wire brush. Economy can be practiced in the way forms are erected so as to effect quite a saving if a little forethought is made use of. By keeping in mind that the inside surface is the one which counts, lumber of any length may be used and the ends allowed to project. In this way the same boards may be used many times in as many different constructions, the cost being by this means reduced to a minimum.

Sidewalk Construction

It is somewhat difficult in an article of this nature to give any very explicit directions as to the method to follow in the many different constructions in which it is possible to use concrete, but a few general remarks in regard to the best plan to follow will perhaps be useful. Take for instance the construc-tion of a cement sidewalk. When the location has been decided upon the ground should be excavated to a depth of about eight to ten inches and in the bottom there should be placed a well tamped or packed layer of broken stone, rubble or brick to a depth of say six inches. This will provide good drainage and above it the 1:2:4 mixture of concrete can be placed and well tamped in. If the walk is desired to be a little above the surrounding ground a plank should be set on edge along each side reaching the desired height, and this edge should be levelled so that the surface of the concrete may be finished off smooth by passing a straightedged piece of inch board along the top of the two side boards. If the surface is required to be very smooth the concrete should be tamped in to within an inch of the top of the forms and while still wet a layer of concrete made in the proportion of one part of cement to two parts sand should be laid on and the whole smoothed off with the straight edge. While the concrete is still green it should be divided into sections of reasonable size by cutting down thru it with a straight spade or by inserting strips of sheet metal as long as the width of the walk. These can be removed as soon as the concrete is set. A very similar method to that described above is followed in laying a floor in a barn. All that is required is a little ingenuity on the builder's part in fixing the gutters and afterwards the forms for the manger and feed passages. Little difficulty should be experienced in laying out a floor. The same is true of cellar walls or the approach to a cellarway such as is shown in the diagram.

The Cellarway

In this case allowance is made for a three-foot landing at the bottom of the stairs and excavation should be made for the opening the width of the steps plus one foot. This extra width will allow a six-inch thickness of concrete wall on each side. The eight cellar steps have a rise of six and a tread of nine inches, and between the steps and the ground is a four inch thickness of concrete. To build up the steps get two one by twelve inch boards and notch them as if they were to be used to support wooden steps. Place the notched ends downwards, fixing the ends of boards firmly at both top and bottom. Then to mold the rise use one by six inch boards three feet ten inches long, and nail them to each side of the supports with cleats. The steps can then be built up using a 1:2:4 mix of concrete. When the steps are built the forms can be put up for the side walls, care being taken to brace them well. They may be built up to any desired height so as to give enough slope to the doors to allow of their shedding rainwater effectively. Before the concrete sets bolts should be placed headsdown in the wall, about six inches deep, to which the sills can be attached for fastening on the doors. In most cases it is not possible to exactly determine the amount of material which will be required for the work in hand, and con-sequently some will be left over and probably wasted. The best way to make use of this material is to make it into concrete fence posts.

What is known as a six-post gang mould is very easily made and once constructed any number of posts can be turned out. Usually concrete posts are made four sided, either square or tapering on two sides. The mould should be made so that the posts are 7 feet long and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the butt, tapering to 4½ by 4½ inches at the top. The mould is so constructed that the posts lie alternately top to butt. The ends of the gang are hinged so that they can be revered as a star allow of the posts being moved so as to allow of the posts being easily handled when set. is used and four rods of 1/4 inch round bars or single No. 8 or two No. 12 wires twisted together are put in for re-Ungalvanized wire or inforcement. rods can be used since there is no danger of any rusting taking place because the reinforcing is not in contact with the air at all. To make the posts, fill in the bottom of the gang mould about three quarters of an inch deep, tamp it and lay on along each side about three-quarters of an inch from the edge two rods or wires. These wires should be cut long enough to allow of about an inch at each end being bent back flat so as to give a good grip in the finished concrete, and the wires should extend to within about an inch of the top and bottom of the post. Then fill in with more concrete to within three-quarters of an inch of the top of the mould and lay on the other two re-inforcing wires. This done, fill up the mould, smooth off, cover with bags or boards and allow to set. It is important not to disturb the posts for from ten days to two weeks so as to allow them time to set properly. While the posts are in the mould they should be kept moist, water being thrown over them every day or so. At the end of two weeks they may be carefully taken from the moulds and set on end preferably in a shady place to season. It is not advisable to put concrete posts in the ground immediately after they are taken from the moulds, it being found they will give better results if allowed to stand for about three months. One of the great advantages of these posts is that they can be made at odd times whenever the farmer has an hour or two to spare, then may be set aside and allowed to season in readiness for the erection of a permanent fence which will add so much to the appearance and value of any farm. It is impossible to mention here the innumerable uses to which concrete may be put on a farm; the different ways in which it is used will depend largely upon the ingenuity of the farmer. Little trouble will be experienced if the cement used is free from lumps, perfectly dry and fresh, if the sand and gravel is quite clean and sharp and if the mix is used up or placed in the forms as soon as possible after the first water has been added. If these points are adhered to and in addition the builder uses a certain amount of common sense the use of concrete will become an indispensable factor in the farm management and will be found to be among the most valuable assets to every modern farm.

—Е. J. T.

BETTER FARMING SPECIALS

The two "Better Farming Specials" equipped by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture are starting this week on a tour of the province to demon-strate and instruct the farmers of Manitoba in the art of better and more Manitoba in the art of better and more profitable farming. One train, travelling over C.P.R. lines, opened at Morris, Plum Coulee and Morden yesterday, and the second train, on the C.N.R., will be seen for the first time tomorrow at Union Point, St. Jean and Letellier. Both trains are under the direction of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and a large staff of lecturers will be kept busy delivering lectures and answering questions at three points each day from each train. Meetings will be held, as a rule, from 9 to 12, 2 to 5, and 7 to 10, but occasionally four points a day will be reached, when two meetings will be held in the afternoon. The program of the C.P.R. train is specially planned for the instruction of young men and Continued on Page 22

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WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 13, 1914)

Winnife of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 13, 1914)

Wheat,—This week has seen some substantial selling pressure in the wheat pits. Heaviness set in at the outset on the bearish crop report issued by the U.S. Government on their growing winter and spring wheats, and this weakness was not only reflected here, but in other outside markets. Not only does the total acreage show a substantial increase over last year, but the estimated yield, which figures around 900,000,000 bushels, is over 150,000,000 bushels greater than last year, and with the harvesting of the winters close a hand, it is almost a surety that North America will, this year, have a very large exportable surplus. At the close here today, futures registered net losses of 2½ to 2½ e, and the higher grades of cash wheat are about 3c lower.

Crop conditions over the Prairie Provinces are most satisfactory. Indeed they are exceptionally favorable, and given even normal weather there is every indication that the optimistic expectations regarding the coming harvest will be more than fulfilled. The seed bed is in ideal condition and there is a uniformly good growing temperature, and abundant moisture. Wheat, according to experienced agriculturists, never looked better and is from 4 to 12 inches high. The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association gave out their estimate, this week, of the area under cultivation this year, and while there is an increase of 4 per cent, in the acreage seeded to wheat, which amounts to about 420,000 acres, it is not as great as in former years. On the other hand, there is a very marked and most encouraging increase in land under outs and barley. These increases amount to about 10 per cent, respectively. The estimate given on flax shows a decrease of 17 per cent, but it is the opinion of a great many flax traders that this is very conservative and will very likely be more like 25 per cent, when final figures are known. The cash demand during the past leve when the propose of the week and since that time have dropped ou

fairly firm.	
WINNIPEG FUTURES	No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car
Wheat— July O	Oct. No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car
	864 No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car 901
June 10 951 8	861 No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
	851 No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample
June 12 931 8	851 No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
June 13 931 8	851 No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
June 15 94 8	85 No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample
	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, corkle and smut 971
0.03	No. 3 wheat, 1 car
	Rejected wheat, 1 car
	LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET
Flax—	Liverpool, June 12.— Prev.
June 9	431 Close Close
	44 Manitoba No. 1, per bushel \$1.10 \$1.10}
	451 Manitoba No. 2, per bushel 1 081 1 081
	44 Manitoba No. 3, per bushel
June 13	441 Futures Easy
	44 July, per bushel 1.05 1.05
	October, per bushel
MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES	December, per bushel 1.021 1.021
(Sample Market, June 12)	Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	941 are based is 4.82 2-3.—Manitoba Free Press.
	941
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	94 MINNEAPOLIS WOOL MARKET
	931 Minneapolis, June 13.— Per lb.
	91 Unwashed medium wool, as to qual-
No. 1 Nor, wheat, 1 car	Unwashed medium wool, as to quality and condition
	92 Unwashed coarse wool, as to qual-
	921 ity and condition
	90 Medium, coarse, burry, seedy, very
	oli chaffy and poor wool
	914 Sheep pelts, as to size and amount
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	911 of wool, each
	981 Dry Western Montana and similar
	92] pelts, per lb

Fort Wil	liam, June 11	1914
	1914 WI	leat 1918
I hard	47,293.20	18,215.00
1 Nor	2,694,142.50	385,174.50
2 Nor	706,763.50	1,813,063.00
3 Nor.	231,442.00	980,593.80
No. 4	77,246,40	877,457.80
Others	483,918.23	2,510,275.00
This week.	4,240,807.03	This week 6,079,728.50
Last week.		Last week 7,056,343.40
Decrease	214,801:50	Decrease 97.0,614.50
	On	ts
1 C.W	26,692.32	26,044.20
2 C.W	1.755,058.08	2,657,155.28
3 C. W.	249,930.08	300,789.23
Ex. 1 Fd	14,390.06	343,269.08
Others	189,537.10	1,244,600.30
This week	2,234,608.30	This week 4,571,860,07
Last week.	3,260,108.15	Last week 4,957,506.13
Decrease . Barley	1,025,499.19	Decrease 385,646.04 Flaxseed
3 C.W	148,321,19	1 N.W.C. 3,380,993,26
4 C.W.	36,229.44	2 C.W 220,571.58
Rei	87.815.09	3 C. W 22,604.35
Feed	4.988.10	Others 26,819.12
Others	3,471.28	
		This week 3,650,989.14
This week	230,826,14	Last week 3,573,608.32
Last week	696,671.09	
	9.00,011.00	Increase 77,390,38
Decrease	405,844,48	Last year's
Last year's	100.031.30	total [4,688,776 44
total	1,059,386.07	appeting year, and a superior of the state of the
terest	1,000,000,01	

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

1914	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(rail)	70,590	16,950	3,610	1,164
(lake)	1,307,769	1,241,042	458,301	1,858
1913	F-10-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		4. 0 . 0.	demonstrate and
(lake)	2,277,487	860,804	217,772	177,457
(rail)	111,349	29,163	2,084	
C	ANADIAN	VISIBLE 8	SUPPLY	7.7
Week E	nding June	2, 1914.		

SHIPMENTS

Week Engine	June ix, 19		
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
t. William and	A 50 A 10 A		
Pt. Arthur Ter.	4,240,807	2,234,608	230,826
otal	11,655,258	8,547,899	1,049,597
n ves'ls in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	6,210,034	2,719,880	715,574
t Buffalo and			
Duluth	530,813	1,020,562	22,000
Cotal this week	12,186,066	9,568,461	1,071,597
Cotal last week	12,069,488	9,782,303	2,094,342
Cotal last year	11,149,757	10,077,436	2,654,315

Chicago, Ill., June 13.—Cattle—Receipts 300. Market steady. Beeves, \$7.30 to \$9.30; Texas steers, \$6.80 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$6.20 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$8.70; calves, \$7.00 to \$10.25.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000. Market steady. Light, \$7.95 to \$8.25; mixed, \$7.95 to \$8.80; heavy, \$7.80 to \$8.27\$; rough, \$7.80 to \$8.25; mixed, \$7.95 to \$8.30; heavy, \$7.00 to \$7.75; bilk of sales, \$8.15 to \$8.25.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000. Market weak. Native, \$5.40 to \$6.35; yearlings, \$6.35 to \$7.50; lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$8.80; spring lambs, \$7.25 to \$9.20.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK
Calgary, June 13.—Receipts of livestock at
Calgary this week were as follows: 873 cattle,
1,261 sheep, 5,668 hogs, and 143 horses. There
was considerable life in the cattle market this
week, there being a good supply of beef on the
market. All buyers were keen and sales were
brisk at a liberal price. Twelve extra choice
steers were taken out of a load and sold for \$7.75,

WINNIPEG AND ILS PRICES

WHITHIR EG ALL	D C.S. I MCLS
Closing prices on markets on Saturday	the principal western June 13, were: Winnipeg Minneapolis \$0.93 \$0.92
Cash Grain	Winnipeg Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80.93 80.921
2 Nor. wheat	914 901
2 Nor. wheat	90 881
S white outs	981 981
3 white oats Barley	40 543 401 55
Barrey	. 10-045 105-00
Flax, No. 1	. 1.39% 1.00%
Futures-	
rutures-	001 00
July wheat	
Sept. wheat	851 89
	Winnipeg Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	87.75 89.30
Hogs, top	7 10 8 95
Sheep, yearlings	5.50 7.50
oncep, yearnings	

whilst the balance of the cattle sold at last week's prices. There were two good loads of grass steers shipped from Raymond which sold for 87.46. A number of grass cattle are expected to come from now on, which is certain to weaken the price. Cows continue strong and in good demand, also oxen and stags. These rough cattle are selling for more money than they were a year ago. There are a few sheep moving, but they are not very good. Some extra good yearlings sold for 7 cents. Good sheep find a ready sale, but half-fat sheep are better held away from the market. Prices are quoted as follows:

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 884 cattle, 14,755 hogs, and 129 sheep. At the C.P.R. yards shipments received have totalled for the week: 228 cattle, 2,644 hogs, 61 sheep, and 71 calves.

Cattle

Cattle, 2,044 hogs, 61 sheep, and 71 calves.

Cattle

Altho the supplies of both cattle and hogs have been comparatively light during the past week at both yards, this fact has had no effect towards increasing prices; in fact, in respect to the cattle trade, the reverse is the case, since this business is very slow at present. Few really good cattle have been received, but sufficient were available to supply all the local demand. Cattle now are beginning to show the effects of grass feeding and on this account such cattle sell from 25 to 50 cents below the price paid for dry-fed stock. Just now it would be well to hold any cattle which are available for sale until the price for grass-fed stock attains a little firmer basis. Choice dry-fed cattle sold at from 87.50 to 87.75. In regard to thin cows, it is best to keep such stock in the country, since demand is good for milking cows and very good prices may be obtained. Only a few stockers and feeders are changing hands now and then, price at \$6.00 to \$6.50 is unchanged. Good prices are still being paid for veals, the choice kind being quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Buyers from South St. Paul and Chicago are daily in the market for livestock, and fair consignments were shipped to these markets on Friday last. From the Union yards 12 cars of cattle and 2 cars from the C.P.R. yards were shipped to South St. Paul, while from the former yards 14 cars of hogs were shipped to Chicago.

Hogs

The hog trade iv still unsettled. It held steadily

Hogs

Hogs

The hog trade is still unsettled. It held steadily during the first part of last week, but during the past three days it has shown a weaker tone. The bulk of the sales were made at \$7.10. Eastern and Southern markets show indications of a decline and on this account it is advisable that local buyers refrain from buying too heavily at present prices.

Sheep

There has been scarcely any market in sheep during the past week.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 9 to June 15 inclusive

Date			1	WHEAT			4 1			OATS				BARI	LEY			FI	LAX	
	10	. 20	. 3ª	4	. 5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 8	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2 CW	SCW	Rej
June 9 10 11 12	95½ 94¾ 94¾ 94¾ 92¾ 92¾	941 931 921 911 912	921 92 911 891	87 8 87 8 86 8 8 5 4 8 5 4	801 801 801 80 80	75½ 75½ 75½ 75 75	701 701 701 70 70	39 39 38 38 38 38	381 39 381 881	384 39 381 381 381	88 881 38 38 38	38 381 38 38 38	521 521 531 531 531 541	511 511 521 521 521 531	48 48 48 48 48 49	47½ 48 48 48 48	1391 140 1401 1401 1391	186 ± 187 ±	1241 125 1251 1251 1241	
15	931	921	904	861	80	75	70	381	381 381	381	871	371	551	54	50	491	1391	136 136	124	

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat			30	Cattle	and the state	de la		Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor	931	957	991		8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c. 7.50-7.75	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	21c	19c-20c	22c
No. 2 Nor	921	951 941 921 881 801 751 701	961	Extra choice steers	7.50-7.75	7.50-7.75	7.25-7.75.	No. 1 dairy		16c-17c	
No. 3 Nor. No. 4	90	921	921	Best butcher steers and		1. The Revenue 1 of the		Good round lots		15c-16c	
No. 4	861	88	86	heifers	7.25-7.50	7,25-7.50	6.75-7.25				
No. 5	80	801	76	Fair to good butcher		10 mar 1 mar 2 m		Eggs (per doz.)	5.00 m		System Stan
No. 6	75	751	721	steers and heifers	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	8.25-6.75	Eggs (per doz.) Strictly new laid	18c-20c	20c	18c-19
Feed	70	701	59	Best fat cows	6.00-6.25	6.25-6.40	6:25-6.75	The property of the second of	No. of the Control of the		ME AVELLAND
	80.00	.02		Medium cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.75	5.25-5.75	Potatoes	0.00		
Cash Oats		1 - 1	18.50	Common cows	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.25-4.75	In sacks, per bushel	81-1.10	AKo KOn	80c
No. 2 C.W	384	391	357	Reat hulls	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	In one as, per busiler	Ø1 1.10	40C-00C	000
	008	008	007	Best bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	Live Poultry			Section 188
Cash Barley		200	1000	Choice yeal calves	7.50-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	Young Roosters	10c	10c	
No. 3	551	511	474		5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.00-7.00	Fowl	18e	13c	The Action
	002	ort	313	Best milkers and spring-	3.30-0.00	0.00-0.00	0.00-1.00	D			
Cash Flax				Dest makers and spring-	900 900	000 000	Ant 400	Ducks	12c	12c	100
	1001			ers (each)	\$60-\$80	\$65-890	865-880	Geese	10c	10c	Barrier 1
No. 1 N. W	1283	1414	1151					Turkey	14c	14c	
An Alexander Street Williams	4	The same	Section 1	ers (each)	845-855	845-855	845-855		1000	E-Walt	
	1.5		100			ANN A STATE		Milk and Cream			
Wheat Futures	1.000	4,000	200	Hogs	The second			Sweet cream (per lb.	3 / C	Bridge St	and the
July	94	961	100		A STATE OF S		Transfel Land	butter fat)	38c	38c	37c
October	851	87	945	Choice hogs	87.10	87.10	\$9.00	Cream for butter-mak-	A CONTRACTOR		
				Heavy sows	\$5.75	\$5.75	87.00	ing purposes (per lb.			
Oat Futures		14/16	1.70	Stags	84.80	84.80	\$5.00	butter fat)	23c-24c	23c-24c	
July	391	391	367				Sylveria 440	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	81.50	81.50	81.50
October			38						Company Charge		
	3 120 1		1930	Sheep and Lambs	the second second	ting to the state of the state		Hay (per ton)		20000	
Flax Futures			200					No. 1 Red Top	816	816	816-812
			1161		5.00 each	5.00 each	6.50-7.00	No. 1 Upland	814-815	814-815	815-816
October	1441	1441	1215	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.00-6.00	No. 1 Timothy	819-821	819-821	820

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment. Putter

Dairy butter is, as usual, in good demand this week and the price is, if anything, a little higher than that quoted on our last market page. Dealers quote the following prices Fancy dairy, 21 cents a pound, No. 1 dairy, 16 to 17 cents, and good round lots are quoted at 15 to 16 cents.

a pound. No. I dairy, 16 to 17 cents, and good round lots are quoted at 15 to 16 cents.

Eggs

The price of eggs vary between 18 and 20 cents, depending upon the freshness of the product. Candled and graded eggs are worth the top price and it would be worth the farmer's while, if he desires to build up a good trade, to be careful in marketing only strictly fresh eggs.

Potatoes

The demand still continues good for potatoes and since new potatoes are at present quite outside the reach of the pockets of the ordinary consumer, the price paid for potatoes in bags has increased somewhat during the past week. Dealers are offering \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel today.

Milk and Cream

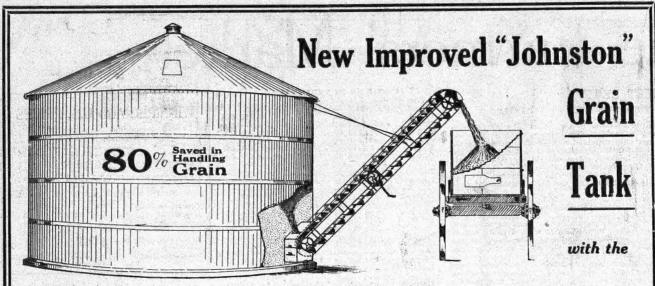
Prices this week are unchanged for milk and cream. They are as follows: Sweet milk, \$1.50 per 100 pounds; sweet cream, 28 cents per pound of hutter-fat, and sour cream, for butter-making purposes, is quoted at 23 to 24 cents.

Hay

No change is noted in prices for hay over those of last week, altho dealers state that the market is just now full of low grade stuff. Prices are: No. 1 Red Top, \$16: No. 1 Upland, \$14 to \$15, and No. 1 Timothy, \$19 to \$21 per ton.

Live Poultry

Little poultry is being received just now and prices paid would give good returns on any shipment. Prices are for broilers, 16 cents a pound, live weight; fowls, 13 cents; roosters, 8 cents; ducks, 12 cents; geese, 10 cents, and turkeys, 14 cents



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BETTER FARMING SPECIALS

Continued from Page 2

women and will carry livestock, weed specimens, a display of Manitoba birds, a lecturer on home economics, moving pictures of agricultural operations, and a model farm. This train will visit the

following points: Morris, Plum Coulee and Morden, June 16; Darlingford, Manitou and La-Riviere, June 17; Pilot Mound, Clearwater and Cartwright, June 18; Killarney, Ninga and Boissevain, June 19;
Deloraine, Waskada and Lyleton, June
20; Napinka, Melita and Pearson, June
22; Hartney, Findlay and Reston, June
23; Souris, Carrol and Methyen, June
24; Clephone, Chyprose, Piyor and Hol-24; Glenboro, Cypress River and Holland, June 25; Treherne, Rathwell, St. land, June 25; Treherne, Rathwell, St. Claude and Carman, June 26; Elm Creek and Starbuck, June 27; Whitemouth, Beausejour and Bird's Hill, June 29; Poplar Point, McGregor and Austin, June 30; Sidney, Carberry, Alexander, July 1; Griswold, Oak Lake and Virden, July 2; Hargrave, Elkhorn and McAuley, July 3; Carnegie, Harding and Lenore, July 4; Arrow River, Hamiota Lenore, July 4; Arrow River, Hamiota and Oak River, July 6; Minnedosa, Newdale and Shoal Lake, July 7; Foxwarren, Binscarth and Russell, July 8; Neepawa, Arden and Keyes, July 9; Westbourne, McDonald, Gimli and Claude-boye, July 10.

The C.N.R. Train

The C.N.R. train and its staff of lecturers will be equipped to deal with problems connected with livestock, farm machinery, poultry, home economics and field crops and will also carry a model 160-acre farm. The points to be visited are:

Union Point, St. Jean and Letellier, June 18; Roland, Miami and Altamont, June 19; Wakopa, Lena and Holmfield, June 20; Neelin, Glenora, Baldur and Belmont, June 22; Ninette, Dunrae and Belmont, June 22; Ninette, Dunrae and Minto, June 23; Elgin, Agnew and Cromer, June 24; Beulah, Isabella and McConnell, June 25; Eden, Birnie and Kelwood, June 26; Erickson, Elphinstone and Oakburn, June 27; Rossburn, Angusville and Shellmouth, June 29; Boblin, Grandview and Gilbert Plains, June 30; Valley River, Sifton and Ethelbert, July 1; Bowsman, Kenville and Benito, July 2; Durban, Swan River and Minitonas, July 3; Dauphin, St. Rose and Makinak, July 4; Dauphin, St. Rose and Makinak, July 4; McCreary, Glenella and Plumas, July 6; Warren, Woodlands and Lundar, July 6; Deerefield, Moosehorn and Ashern,

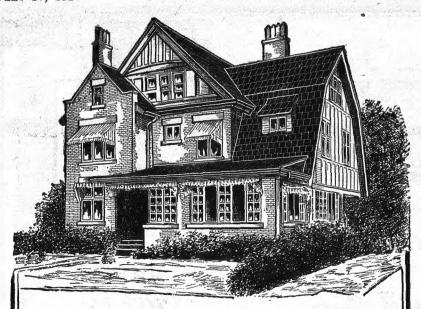
ALFALFA QUESTIONS

Continued from Page 3

which may be subsequently very carefully knocked off.

In regard to the reference to the cost of alfalfa seed it might be as well to that little beginnings have large endings, and altho the original price of the seed at the present time may seem rather great, it must be recognized that with every pound of seed bought an investment is being made which will give returns far in advance of those which can be obtained from almost any other cultivated crop. The acreage in alfalfa in this Western country will necessarily be small for some years to come on account of the scarcity of home-grown seed. Consequently, the good price paid for seed should not be an objection to this correspondent since, having already some alfalfa, he should be enabled to take advantage of the market which is open for the disposal of home-grown

-E. J. T.



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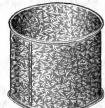


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